59, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

59, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL

VOL. VIII. NO. 297 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
4th December	Narkunda	16,118
11th "	Malwa	10,883
18th "	Kalyan	8,987
25th "	Morvada (a)	8,193
25th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
8th "	Caledonia (b)	7,574
15th "	Devanha	8,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	16,983
29th "	Morea (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,430
12th "	Plassy	7,346
19th "	Malwa	10,883
26th "	Naldera	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Throug steamers from Far East. Call Bombay fo Mails only
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Specia Trains across France for some considerabl time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
4th December.	Morea	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
12th "	Dilwara ..	Calls Collombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
31st "	Naldera ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
11th Dec. ..	Karoa	East and South Africa.
13th " ..	Linga	Karachi via Kathi war Ports 9-30 a.m
8th " ..	Chakla	Busreh direct.
9th " ..	Bamora .. .	Karachi and P.Gulf.
10th " ..	Lhasa	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Suwo Maru	K. Yamada	5254	17th Dec.	24 Dec.
Tenshin Maru	O Hideshima	4921.	19th Dec.	30th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Konuo	13th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Rs. 1-8 per doz
.. (Dress) .. .. " 3 " "
. (New) .. .. " 3 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000 000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,958	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on th following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivo or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on appli cation at the bank.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
6 7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Secretary, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LEITONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER of CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
59, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tatsam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
N. ARISUGA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 124
Cawnpore Branch Cawnpore

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

133, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, K.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jethe & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies in book to Policy-holders.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary
RAE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,50,00,000
Paid up Capital Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:
AHMEDABAD Laxmidas L. Saraya Speci Representative
CALCUTTA Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 8, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5% P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS ..	3% P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D.,
Managing Director.

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HAVING your car to us.
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AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
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Automobile Engineers, Dealers in Motor Cars, Trucks, Motor Cycles of all well known makes and large stockists of Accessories, Tyres, Tubes and Spare Parts.
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Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
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Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
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Telephone No. 4170. Tel. Add. "Rail Kings"

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"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
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THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
It is the place
Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.
Where orders are booked for you at exhibitors' standard prices without the least addition of any profits.
Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.
A visit will positively profit you
Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) except on Fridays
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MOTOR DEALERS AND CAR OWNERS
to take advantage of the special prices offered without delay.

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2.	H. & B.	Oil Sidelamps, N. P. No. 1029	..	Rs. 65/ „
3.	H. & B.	Motor Dash Horns, No. 1105a .. .. brass double turn		Rs. 35/- each
4.	H. & B.	Motor Dash Horns N. P. No. 1082, S. T.		Rs. 25/- „
5.	H. & B.	M/Cycle lamp set No. 300, N. P.	..	Rs. 70/- set
6.	H. & B.	„ „ „ No. 310, Ebony	..	Rs. 65/- „
7.	H. & B.	„ tail lamps No. 315, N. P.	..	Rs. 12/8 „

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Telephone No. 3844. Telegrams: "Particulars"

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Importers of Chemicals for Dyeing & Bleaching & Soap Making, Colours, Sizing Materials, Mill & Gin Stores, etc., etc.

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CHEMICALS.	SIZING MATERIALS.	CHEMICALS.
Acid Acetic	Chloride of Calcium	Soda Ash 58 %
„ Citric	„ of Magnesium	„ Bicromate
„ Lactic	„ of Zinc 98%	„ Bicarb
„ Oxalic	China Clay	„ Bisulphite
„ Phormic	Dextrine Yellow	„ Caustic 98 %
„ Tannic	„ White	„ „ 76 %
„ Tartaric	Epsom Salt	„ „ 76/7 %
Alum (Lumps)	Farina 1st quality	„ Hydrosulphite
Ammonia Sal—	French Chalk Powder	„ Silicate 140 & 175
„ Liq—	Glauber Salt	„ Stanate
Aniline Salt	Maize Starch Pearl	„ Nitrite
„ Oil	Rice Starch	Sodium Sulphide
Antimony Salt	Sago Flour	Sugar of Lead (Brown)
Beta Nepthol	Tapioca Flour	„ „ (White)
Bleaching Powder	Wheat Starch	Sulphate of Alumina
Borax	Etc. Etc. Etc.	„ of Copper
Chrome Alum		„ of Iron
Glycerine pure	DYEING COLOURS.	„ of Soda
Litharge Flake		„ of Zinc
Marseilles Soap	Alizarine Red Paste	Soft Soap
Potash Bicromate	Congo Red	Tin Crystals
„ Caustic	Hematine Crystals	Turkey Red Oil 50 %
„ Chlorate	Logwood Extract	Washing Soda
„ Permanganate	Magenta Crystals	Zinc Dust
„ Prussiate	Methyl Violet	Etc. Etc. Etc.
	Sulphur Black	
MILL STORES.	Victoria Blue B	MACHINERY PARTS.
	Etc. Etc. Etc.	

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Orders are promptly executed at moderate prices.
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For Headache, Cold and Rheumatism.

GANDIV Anti Rheumatism. BALM.

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PELLISSON PERE'S
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SPECIAL SCOTCH WHISKY
a Peg of your choice
10 years old FRENCH BRANDY
The Peg to delight.
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During X'MAS to Rejoice.

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PETROL ECONOMY

NOW'S THE MOTORIST'S OPPORTUNITY

Saving of 50% Petrol Guaranteed

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AGUE MIXTURE

Ague Specific for Dengue, remittent, intermittent, Jungle and other fevers of Malarial origin. Possesses Diaphoretic, and Tonic Actions and is free from bad after-effects. Price Re. One.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's other Specialities.

	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.
Plague Mixture	0-10-0	Influenza Curative	1-0-0
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"Non-staining" Ringworm Ointment and Lotion, each.	0- 6-0	Body Purifier: An ideal blood purifier and tonic, 4 Oz...	1-4-0
		Pile Ointment	0-8-0

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OIL AND ELECTRIC LAMPS AND FITTINGS. HIGH CLASS FITTED SUIT CASES.

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53 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

Notice:—STOCK CLEARING SALE, Pathephon Machines and Records Double Discs, Re. 1 each.

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e hWold large Stock of

Electric Dynamos Motor Pumps, Fans, Insulated and Flexible Wires, Switches, Electroliers, Brackets Pendants, Standards Water Tight Fittings, Metal Filament and Half Watt Lamps of all Voltages and Candle Powers and ALL OTHER ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

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HAND AND POWER PUMPS
LUBRICATING OILS AND OTHER ENGINEERING STORES

POONA BRANCH
287, Main Street, Poona.

Telephone : 1390. *Cable Address :* "ORACLE"

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REMARKABLE V AL

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NOWROJEE, ARDASEER & SONS,

22-24, COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:

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Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

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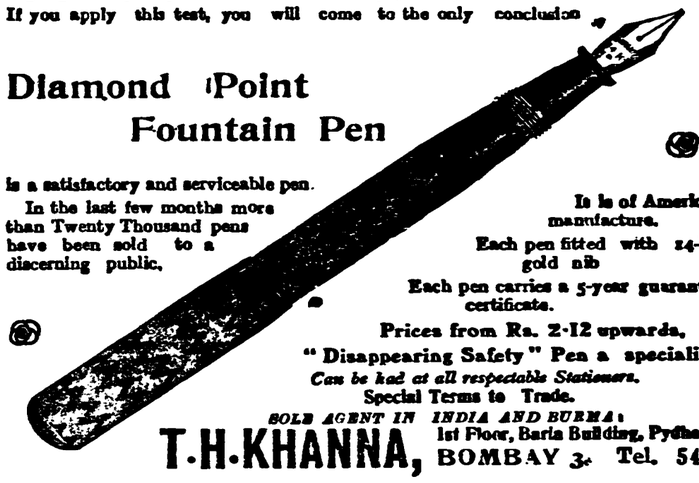

is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

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It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt gold nib

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA :

T. H. KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3. Tel. 548

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute

H. P. CHAWPASUY SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

THE PELMANOMETER

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Telegraphic Address. LUBOIL.

Always ready in extensive stock

PETROL

MOTOR Accessaries and well-known MICHELINE Tyres.

Pro :—R. K. MODY.

The Petrol Supplying Co.

AND

R. K. Mody & Co.,

Colaba Causeway, Tel. No. 861. Lamington Road, Tel. No. 3684. Vagdevi Street, Tel. No. 1711.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1880. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS VALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY.—The best in Bombay, RE-OPENED. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, Clare Road Bakery Byculla Station Road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EUROPEAN MERCHANDISE BY V.P.P. —Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, beg to announce that with the opening of their V.P.P. Department they are now prepared to buy and forward any class of goods in the English Market by valuable payable parcels provided parcels are within the Postal limits. Lines at present available include Suiting, Shirtings, Hose, Drapery, Stationery, Umbrellas, Ties, Fancy Goods and many others. All orders received are placed with manufacturers by strict rotation and rock bottom prices secured. Samples and quotations forwarded on request. Every class of buying and shipping undertaken at the lowest commission rates. Address communications to Messrs. STEPHENSON & HILL, Colonial Agents and Buyers, 54, Great Queen Street, London, W. C. 2. Code A. B. C., 5th Edition. 6222

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Hindu MEDICAL GRADUATE for up-country in the Hills. Apply personally to Dr. RATILAL KESHAVRAM DESAI, Patker Buildings, Near Marwari Vidyalaya. 6835

WANTED—One CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing type-writing and one Book-Keeper with knowledge of Gujerati. Apply with copy of testimonials to Box No. 1513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6841

WANTED—An experienced MAHOMEDAN B.A., or B.Sc., to be the wholetime guardian of two lads in a respectable Mahomedan family. Those coming of a good family need only apply with full particulars. Apply Box No. 1535, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6952

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Correspondence, Accounts, Shorthand and Typewriting. Apply with testimonials to DAHANUKAR & CO., 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort. 6897

WANTED—2 STENO-TYPISTS:—(a) Salary upto Rs. 150 p.m. according to qualifications, (b) Speed required 150 words a minute. (c) Applicants will be guided in all respects by the Alwar Civil Service Rules. Apply before 5th December with copies testimonials and photograph which will not be returned to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to HIS HIGHNESS SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, of Alwar. 6444

REQUIRED—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be neat and accurate He should be prepared to tour with the Head of the Department with Headquarters at Poona. The position is on the Permanent Staff with a commencing salary of Rs. 100 per month rising to Rs. 150. Application should state age and must be in own handwriting, marked "Shorthand" and addressed to: THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR to the Government of Bombay, POONA.
Poona, 8th Dec. 1920. 6905

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER with seventeen years' standing in the accounts line and management of a big office on modern lines at present holding responsible position on Rs. 400 p.m. desires change for better prospects in any of the leading firms. For other particulars, please apply Box No. 1539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6970

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE new or second hand a number of steam or power driven Jib-Cranes. Send particulars and price required to The Manager, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 6956

WANTED—SLEEPING PARTNER with Rs. 5 or 6 thousand capital in highly profitable business. Both interest and profit guaranteed. No risk. No trouble. No loss. Apply to Box No. 1537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6960

WANTED—CONSUMERS for Century 1 Class, Khadia good II Class, Bollampur I Class and Nagpur I Class Steam. Limited quantities available. Limited quantities available. Others write rates invited. Despatches to begin in . M. 'K' C/o. Oosman Jamall & Sons, Ltd., Post Box 2049, Calcutta. 6954

COMMERCIAL TOUR.—An experienced businessman is leaving Bombay shortly on his commercial tour throughout India to canvass business on a big scale and also to establish branch offices and local agents and in every town millowners, manufacturers, merchants and insurance companies desirous of expanding their business are requested to correspond with Box No. 1539, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6961

FOR SALE.

STUDBAKER CAR.—4 cylinders, only slightly used FOR SALE. Apply to Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road Bombay. 6927

MOTOR CARS.—Can you influence the sale of cars to your friends? A really good proposition. If so, write for particulars to Box No. 1509, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6814

FOR SALE.—Secondhand TENNIS BALLS, best makes. Used for three days only. Rs. 5-8-0 per doz. Reduction made in large orders. Apply Box No. 1540, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6978

DIAMONDS FOR SALE.—1 Single Stone Six Carat Rs. 7,500. Apply to Mr. ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, 188, Nagdevi Street. 6866

ELECTRIC GENERATORS and BOILERS Two 250 K. W. Electric Generating Sets complete; also two Babcock and Wilcox Boiler complete with Superheaters. All in first class order, used only as stand—by sets, and not now required. For full particulars and prices apply to WISE ROBINSON & Co., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 6943

AN INDISPENSABLE AND AUTHORITATIVE GUIDE. Just published in Gujarati. "Social Diseases (Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases and Sexology." By Dr Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji, Consulting Surgeon Specialist The Genito-Urinary, Skin and Surgical Hospital, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. 450 pages, 34 illustrations. Price Rs. 4. Obtainable from (1) "KAISER-I-HIND" Paper Printing Works, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, bombay, whence V.-P.'s are despatched Rs. 4-5 (2) S. GOVIND & CO., Sandhurst Road. 4209

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN in the Fort, ready for immediate occupation. Apply Box No. 1531, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6937

TO LET.—A MOTOR GARRAGE with telephone, at Kandawadi, opposite Kalian Moti's chawl. Apply at the premises. 6913

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice Compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road, specially for Princes and nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadyseth Estate. 6614

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a building on Hornby Road for the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will be received at the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920.
Forms of Tender can be had from and plans and specification can be inspected at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 6800

BOMBEY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD,

WANTED—Smart, intelligent young men as "A" Class INSPECTORS. Salary Rs. 65 to Rs. 80, plus 25 per cent. allowance; other conditions of service can be had on enquiry at the Office. Apply personally to the TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT.
Bombay, 29th November, 1920. 6695

INDIA TIMBER, MINES & PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

ORDINARY SHARES.

FIRST CALL OF RS. 2/8/0 PER SHARE ON ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 10 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by Resolution of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 30th day of November, 1920 and it was determined that such call should be paid by the Shareholders on or before the 2nd day of January, 1921, at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 55-58, Ezra Street, along with the Scrip for endorsement. All payments must be made by G. C. Notes, Cheques or Drafts payable in Calcutta free of charge.

By Order of the Board,
KELVIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 30th November, 1920. 6807

NOTICE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	26th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	5th February, 1921
Frewyn	5,150	3rd March, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 6962

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Buckall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan Aden, Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports as inducement offers.
Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.
Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York
The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.
S. S. "City of Agra," September
S. S. "City of Melbourne," October.
For further particulars apply to the under signed.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
1993

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

AN AUCTION SALE of a card of The Madras Stock Exchange will be held at the Exchange premises on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1920, at 12-30 p.m. For terms and particulars, apply to.

(By Order of the Board),
C. M. KOTHARI,
Honorary Secretary,
Madras Stock Exchange.
6963

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a pay of Rs. 250-20-400 plus 40 conveyance allowance per month. He should be either L.C.E. or B. E. with five years' experience.
Applications giving details of qualifications, previous experience, age, etc., should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th December 1920.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 10th December. 1920. 6979

NOTICE.

THE clients of Mr. HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Messrs. HIRALAL & Co., and Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS and Co., are he eby informed that they should within a fortnight from this date take away their papers from the undersigned, failing which the recorded will have to be destroyed for want of space.

HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.,
Solicitors.
80, Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 10th December, 1920. 6968

WANTED.

PRINCIPAL for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500—30—800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to act as the Senior Professor of English Teaching experience essential. Apply stating age etc., to:—

SUNDAR DAS SURI,
Honorary College Secretary,
Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore. 6964

STRAW STRAW STRAW

TENDERS are invited for the supply of best dried rice straw delivered free at our installation at Sewri during 1921. Monthly requirement from 40 to 60 thousand lbs. to be supplied as required.
Apply to—
THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
Carlton House,
Murzban Road, Bombay. 6969

FOR SALE.

A Four Cylinder, Dual Bosch Magneto Type D R 4/A complete with Horizontal Switch Coil and Box Repair Outfit Price Rs. 625. Apply:—

MOTOR MECHANIC,
P. W. D. Residency Indore, C I. 6949

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT AND OIL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Love Lane, (near Byculla Bridge,) Byculla, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 30th September, 1920.
2. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Sorabji D. Bastavala as a Director of the Company.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
WACHA DOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st December, 1920. 6911

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to request their clients to take away within a fortnight from the date hereof their papers and proceedings which are lying with them and Bills of Costs in respect whereof have been paid off as otherwise they will be reluctantly obliged to destroy the same for want of space to keep them in their office.
Dated this 4th day of December, 1920.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys-at-Law.
6803

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1920.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are etligible for re-election.
3. To appoist auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from the 20th day of December 1920, to the 27th day of December, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd December, 1920. 6910

PUBLIC NOTICE.

This prospectus has been filed for registration as required under Section 92 (2) of Act VII of 1913.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Russa Electricals & Motors Ltd

CAPITAL . . . Rs. 2,00,000.

Divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 /- each payable as follows:—Rs. 2/- per share with application. Rs. 3/- per share on allotment and the balance in two calls at intervals of not less than two months as may be determined.
N. B.—A certificate fee of As. 8 for each certificate wanted is payable with the application.

DIRECTORS.

L. M. CHATTERJEE, Esq., Zeminder and Vakil, High Court, 101, Taltala Lane, Calcutta.
S. K. CHAKRAVARTY, Esq., B. E. Civil and Sanitary Engineer and Contractor, Late resident Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta. Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Street, Calcutta.
K. CHAKRABERTTY, Esq., Electrical Engineer and Merchant, Proprietor, Clyde Engineering Co., Director, The Calcutta Builders Stores Ltd., Director, The Oriental Brick and Fisheries Ltd., 6A, Corporation Street, Calcutta.
H. N. MUKHERJEE, Esq., Mechanical Engineer, 10, Kalighat Road, Calcutta (Ex-officio).

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. HARJIWAN & Co., 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

BANKERS.

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK Ltd., 10, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
THE CO-OPERATIVE HINDUSTHAN BANK Ltd., 137, Caning Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. K. DAY & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, SWALLOW LANE, CALCUTTA.

The grievances of people travelling by train, steamer, and tram are too well-known to require mentioning in details. The costly delay in the transport of cargo is deplored by all. The demand for taxies, lorries and Omnibuses, etc. are increasing day by day.

The Company is formed therefore with the object enumerated in the Memorandum of Association. The Company will supply at present the Calcutta public with Motor vehicles for the transport of passengers and gradually open other departments and extend their services to other parts of India thus facilitating commerce and travels.

TAXI DEPARTMENT.

The taxi department alone may possibly enable the payments of more than 66 per cent. dividend in the 1st year as will be seen from the details given below. The workshop and garage and other departments will surely add a substantial sum to this.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Workshop and Garage	Rs. 30,000
20 Motor cars @ 4,500 each	„ 90,000
	1,20,000

Income:—

	Rs.	Rs.
20 Motor cars earning @ 30 per car per day	2,19,000	
Less expenses in running the cars, repairs, and allowance for loss of time one-third the above	73,000	
	1,46,000	
Less expenditure	18,160	
Net Profit	1,27,840	
Less Managing Agents' Commission @ 10 per cent. on the net profit	12,784	
Depreciation fund 30 per cent.	27,000	
Reserve fund	8,056	
		47,804
		Rs. 80,000

Expenditure:—

	Rs.
Directors' fees	960
Office establishment	3,600
Managing Agents' allowance @ 300 per mensem	3,600
Brokerage, Insurance, etc.	10,000
Total Rs. ..	18,160

available for paying Dividend which amounts to 66-2/3 per cent.

LORRIES AND OMNIBUSES DEPARTMENT.

These will be supplied to the business centres and suburbs respectively as soon as the funds permit which will be a great help to the traders and general public adding a substantial return to the shareholders at the same time.

IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

The importation of Motor cycles, cars, lorries and omnibuses and all necessary articles in Motor business, Hardware, Machine, Machine parts and all materials necessary for Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in general those required for Industrial and Agricultural needs will be undertaken as soon as possible. The profits in Import Trade are known to all.

GARAGE AND WORKSHOP.

A garage and workshop is proposed to be opened to maintain and repair the cars of the Company and also to undertake the repair of Motor vehicles of all descriptions which itself is a lucrative business.

Under the Articles of Association of the Company the qualification of the first Directors is the holding of 50 shares in the Company in their own name. Each Director will receive out of the Funds of the Company by way of remuneration the sum of Rs. 16 for each meeting attended by him.

Until otherwise determined by a General Meeting the number of Directors shall not be less than 3 nor more than 5.

The following agreement will be entered into by or on behalf of the Company:—

Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Harjiwan & Co., where under the Company appoints Messrs. Harjiwan and Co., its Managing Agents for a period of 20 years certain from the date of the incorporation of the Company and thereafter unless they voluntarily resign the same or be removed therefrom by an extraordinary resolution passed at a general meeting to be convened for the purpose and of which meeting 12 calendar months' notice at least, shall be given to each shareholder at his address on the Register and not by advertisement and at which meeting not less than three fourths of the paid up capital of the Company for the time being shall be represented.

As for remuneration of the Managing Agents they shall be entitled to an office allowance not less than Rs. 300 per month as the Directors may think fit from time to time and a sum of Rs. 300 per month from the date of incorporation of the Company and a commission of 10% on the net yearly profit of the Company after deducting interest on debentures or other loans but before taking anything to depreciation or reserve fund or other special accounts.

No promotion money has been paid. More than 10% brokerage will not be paid for selling shares.

The estimated amount of preliminary expenses will not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Copies of Prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association and the agreement to be entered into between the Company and its Managing Agents may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company during the usual business hours and may be had on payment of Re. 1.

Copies of Prospectus and forms of application may be had from the Managing Agents of the Company. The application for shares will be made upon the forms of Application attached herewith and forwarded to the Bankers or to the Managing Agents of the Company together with the amount payable on application plus As. 8 per share certificate. The maximum subscription upon which the Managing Agents may proceed to Allotment has been fixed at 200 shares under the articles. If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotments or calls.

Failure to pay any subsequent instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

L. M. CHATTERJEE.
S. N. CHAKRABERTY.
K. CHAKRABERTY.
H. N. MUKHERJEE.

Dated 3rd October, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Motoring Public.

MESSRS. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

LAMINGTON ROAD,

Automobile Engineer

AND

Auto-Accessory Manufacturers

Beg to announce their removal to their newt spacious premises in SLEATER ROAD, GRANT ROAD, where they shall have at their disposal most up-to-date machinery and skilled labour to handle every description of Motor repair work."

WANTED.

AGENTS in different districts throughout India, Burma and Ceylon to push on the productions of cotton and silk cloth, carpets, etc., of the *Cotton and Silk Weavina Works, Ltd.*, of Dehgam (Baroda) *started under the auspices of Mahatma Ghandhi's swedeshism.*

Decent terms for real workers.

For samples and price lists please write to *Sole Agents*,

NIRMALDAS & SONS,
Bunder Road, Karachi.

Telegrams "LORD."
Phone No. 816.
Post Box 170. 6976

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs 17-8-0 per share Free of Income Tax has been declared for the half year ending 30th September, 1920, and will be paid at the registered office of the Company No. 86 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after 17th January, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S.T.) to those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on 14th December, 1920

Owing to the Postal Strike Dividend warrants of local shareholders will be issued on production of share certificates. Dividend Warrants of Mofussil shareholders will be posted to the registered address as usual.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUSEINBHOY DALSUKHBHAI & CO.,
Agents.
6975

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY).
BOMBAY, INDIA.

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (Centrals Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency). Engagement renewable every sixth year. Salary will Commence at Rs. 700, and rise to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Further particulars may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned. Application should be made so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 8th January, 1921.

The selected candidate will be required to obtain a Medical Certificate of fitness for work from a Medical Practitioner selected by the Board.

D. E. WACHA,
Hon. Secretary of the Board of Trustees,
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
(Central Technilogical Institute)
Byculla, Bombay.
6977

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ENHANCEMENT OF RATES FOR PUBLIC COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL

WITH effect from 1st April, 1921, Coal Coke and Patent fuel in full wagon loads, at owner's risk, loading and unloading being done by owners, booked on public account from any station to any station on the East Indian Railway and *via* will be charged at the following scale of rates, both in local and through booking:—

	Pies per md. per mile
For all distances up to 200 miles inclusive	0.15
Plus for any distance in excess of 200 miles and up to 300 miles inclusive	0 13
Plus for any distance in excess of 300 miles and up to 700 miles inclusive	0.07
Plus for any distance in excess of 700 miles	0.06

2. The above scale is exclusive of the East Indian Railway terminal charge of Re. 0-2-0 per ton, which will be levied in addition.

3. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on Foreign Railways, which have adopted the above scale, will be charged at this scale on the actual through distance from start to destination and all terminals, transhipment and other extra charges due, will be levied in addition. Public Coal, Coke and Patent fuel booked to stations on the Foreign Railways, which have not adopted the above scale, will be charged over the East Indian Railway at the above scale from the booking station up to the Junctions with such railways and the charges for the remaining distance will be levied as per the Tariffs of the Foreign Railways in force from time to time.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent,
E. I Ry.
Calcutta, 7th December, 1920.
6965

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

IN consequence of the resignation of Lieut.-Col. W. Clen Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., a Member of the Municipal Corporation elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2, 3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix Tuesday the 11th January 1921 for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy.

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th December, 1920. 6972

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) YESHWANTRAO HARISCHANDRA JOSHI, (2) MORESHWAR HARISCHANDRA JOSHI, (3) GOVINDRAO HARISCHANDRA JOSHI, (4) KESHAVRAO ANANDRAO JOSHI and (5) WAMANRAO ANANDRAO JOSHI, have contracted with our client SITARAM KISANDAYAL PODAR for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Dharamshalia standing thereon situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 299 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3114 and Street Nos. 127 and Registered by the Collector or Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 112, New No. , Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 7261 and bounded as follows:—i.e., to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mathuradas Callianji, on or towards the West by the property of Nanji Mathuraaas, on or towards the North by the chawl of Seth Sitaram Kissondayal Podar and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1920.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.
6971

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of WASOODEV BALKRISHNAJI GOREY, of Bombay, Shimpi Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent ..... Deceased.

(1) MADAN WASOODEV GOREY and (2) PARSHURAM WASOODEV GOREY, both of Bombay, Shimpi Hindu Inhabitants, the first named a salesman, and the other a student, both residing at Tribhovan Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this nineteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 20th day of November, 1920.

MADAN WASUDEV GOREY,
Petitioner-in-Person.
6978

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR FARDOONJI KARAKA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the properties 1stly and 2ndly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Village Bopodi, Taluka Haveli, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, containing by admeasurement two acres and twelve gunthas or thereabouts, and registered formerly under Survey No. 27, but now under Survey Nos. 65 and 66 of Bopodi, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. De Souza and partly by the land hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the West by a private road, sixteen feet wide, and beyond that by a portion of land bearing Survey No. 65 belonging to Mr. A. F. Vakil, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Mr. De Souza and now of Mr. Gamie, partly by a private road, 30 feet wide and beyond that by the property formerly of Mr. S. Webber and now of Mr. Gamie, and on or towards the South partly by a portion of land bearing Survey No. 27 belonging to Dr. Easdon and partly by the land hereinafter secondly described together, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon.

And SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Village Bopodi, Taluka, in the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, District Poona, containing by admeasurement four acres and eight gunthas or thereabouts, and registered formerly under Survey No. 23, but now under Survey No. 64, of Bopodi, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East partly by property bearing Survey No. 63 and partly by an irrigation canal, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly of Mr. Claridge and now of Mr. Malabari, partly by the property of Dr. Easdon and partly by the property hereinafter firstly described, on or towards the North partly by the property formerly of Mr. De Souza and now of Mr. Gamie and partly by the property hereinabove firstly described and on or towards the South by a portion of Survey No. 56.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1920.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6967

NOTICE.

Re: SALE by Public Auction of the alleged undivided share and right title and interest of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in certain property to be held by Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co. Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper.

WITH REFERENCE to the Auction Sale aforesaid of the alleged undivided share and right title and interest of Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in the assets of the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and also under the last Will and testament of the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy NOTICE is hereby given under instructions from our undermentioned clients that the particulars given in the particulars and conditions of the said sale are incorrect and misleading. The said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy is not a partner in the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons he having retired from the firm from the 1st day of February 1920 agreeing to take the value of his share from the other partners on the basis of an agreement dated the 5th day of February 1920. There is no amount standing to the credit of the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy in the books of the firm. The properties set out in the second schedule to the particulars and conditions of sale so far as can be identified by our client are the properties belonging to the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons from which the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy has relinquished his interest under the said agreement.

The accounts of the partnership wherein the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy was a partner upto the 1st day of February 1920, are being made up according to the provisions of the said Agreement dated the 5th day of February 1920 which has been duly registered in the office of the sub-Registrar of Assurances and the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy is entitled to receive from the other parties to the said Agreement his share in the said firm when ascertained according to the provisions of the said Agreement.

NOTICE is also given that the late Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy left no property of any nature whatsoever independently of his share in the firm of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy and Sons and the value of his share in the said Partnership is also being ascertained pursuant to the provisions contained in the decree dated the 1st day of July 1916 in Suit No. 720 of 1916.

ANY person who bids for and purchases the alleged undivided share and right title and interest of the said Mr. Peerbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy at the sale aforesaid shall purchase the same with full NOTICE of the abovementioned facts and of the Agreement and consent decree aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Mahomedally Adamjee Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy and Alibhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy.
6942

DR. I. P. ENAD

has trained more than one hundred and fifty students (including B.Scs. and M.Bcs.), in the art of Soap-making. Industrial institutions given free advice. Consult him at

MANILAL MANSION.
Lamington Road.
Bombay No. 7.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HORMUSJI SHAPURJI MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, who has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Jamshedji Hormusji Mistry and Shapurji Hormusji Mistry has contracted to sell all his right, title and interest in the said property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, claim or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 30, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Parsiwada 2nd Lane, Khetwadi Main Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. ——, New No. 258, Old Survey No. ——, and New Survey No. 7436, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1726, Street No. 31, and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the compound wall of the property of Pestonji Eirpbnai, on or towards the West by Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhai Cawasji Shroff and on or towards the South by the house of Edalji Manekji.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1920.

BHIMJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6962

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BUNDLES YELLOW METAL SHEETS.

By order of the once concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Manilal Vadilal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Bekaor Bombay— 35 bundles Yellow Metal sheets 4' by 4' s.s. "Mandala."

Bekaor Bombay—62 bundles Yellow Metal sheets 4' by 4' s.s. "Neuralia."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required and delivery orders will be sold.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Household and Office Furnitures, Persian Carpets, Red-star Soap Boxes, Biscuit Boxes, Cloth Pieces, Bicycles, Horses and Carriages, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Household and office furnitures, sundry articles, cloth pieces, bicycles, horses and carriages, etc.

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of chairs and sofas, armless and armed chairs, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, mirror sideboards, fancy cupboards, book-stands, etc., etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—

Chairs, tables, babacots, cradles, sideboards, screens, counter, motor-side lamps, inlaid stick, foot scrappers, vols. of popular Encyclopaedia, Shakespeare's poetical works, etc., etc.

By order of the party concerned:—

5 cases each containing 4 dozen 2 lbs. Tins Mary Biscuits.

Electric Hanging Fans.

55 cases Cocoa Milk.

15 cases Red Star Soap.

20 Persian Carpets.

11 pairs Chance Lanterns.

1 bundle of tent and 1 case of saddlery.

19 bags of wheat flour.

1 diamond ring.

1 pearl and 1 silver cigarette case.

By order of the office concerned:—

2 cases stripe Harigoon.

2 cases black Farmata.

2 cases Italian.

3 cases coloured Italian.

26 pieces printed Jaconetts each 20 yards.

2 cases white Satin Drill.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Haridas Roopji of Shami Lane, Morarji Gokuldas Market:—

2 cases Woollen Venetian Coatings each containing 20 pieces 50"/51" by 40/45 yards.

Under instructions from the office concerned:—

The goods of an Insurance Company:—

51 pieces white Flax Waterproof, canvas about 2600 yards, somewhat damaged by seawater.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—

113 pieces white Nensukh.

The property of a Hindoo gentleman:—

1 red Horse aged 5 years.

Bicycles, Horses and Carriages, etc., etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BAGS OF BELGIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Girdharidas Radhakishendas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

500 bags of Belgian B T Loaf Sugar each 36 loaves arrived per s. s. "Banka" and lying in Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale and goods will be sold on delivery orders.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 19th December 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suite dining and bedroom furniture, platedwares, crockery, etc etc.

Under instructions from Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "East Ville" Kittridge Road, Colaba, artistic household furnitures by well-known makers, drawing room suite, cabinets, brasswares, platedwares, dining tables and chairs, cutleries dinner service, glasswares, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, blackwood furniture, revolving chair, writing table, fancy cupboards, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy teapoys, chival glass, carved piere tables, carved cheffonier, vases, pictures, flower-pots, kitchen utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Mr. R. E. Gregor Pearse.

Furniture is on view and catalogues will be issued.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(31, Meadows Street Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT SANALI STREET, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Rassanbhai and Bai Chandravanu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Rassanbhai, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Mangali Motiram, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees, under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of July, 1918, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920, at 3-00 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 82: 45 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or dwellings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sanali Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old Nos. 29, 30, 30, 29, 1/2, 2/1 and 1/1, and New Nos. 1/3051, 1/3060, C-15/10, 15032, 15033, 15030, Old Survey Nos. 1-2-3-3047, 1B-3051, 4C-3060, 3I-3030 and part of 2053, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3/14 (6), and Street No. 101 E, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property of the Navalta Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21, on Mr. Patel's plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jametram and Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

Copper sheets, tin phosphor, ropes picketing, 50 gross splint pins, hydraulic lifting ship jacks 50 tons and 100 tons, shovels, asbestos sheets and packing, punching machines, machine print, grinding Melis rubber sheets, hammers and files, iron rivets, clips iron, lots of coir, ruberoid, etc., and other surplus stores.

The goods can be inspected at the above Government Depot between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily before the sale.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier, or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the day of sale. Other conditions will be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2250 FULL PRESSED BALES OF COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Arthur Bunder, behind Fort, Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned:—

About 2250 Full pressed bales of Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On SUNDAY, on the 19th December, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Cama Terrace," Altamout Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order by Winbridge, household furniture, rich glass, China and plated ware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, glass door show cases and silver cabinets, rich Brussels carpet, rich table ornaments drawing room chesterfield, settes and easy chairs, silk lined sofas and chairs, English glass door silver cabinets, monogramed single and double bedsteaus, large mirror door almyrahs, mirror and panel door wardrobes, dressing chival glasses, dressing and washhand tables, cloth and gown presses, English ice box, rich door curtains with brackets, copper and aluminium utensils, etc. etc The property of D. A. Cama, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, IN APOLLO STREET, FORT, KNOWN AS THE "LIPTON BUILDING."

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Darabshah Bomanji Dubash and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Dhanjee Haridas, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage or dwelling house known as "Lipton Building", standing thereon, situate on the East side of Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 933 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 4558, and New Survey No. 9559, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1044, Street Nos. 23, 33, Apollo Street, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a covered passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Morad, on or towards the South partly by the property of Jamshedji Dinshaw Engineer, and partly by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the East by open space and beyond that by the property of John Roberts and Co. Ltd., and on or towards the West by the said Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 13th December, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

FURNITURE AND CROKERYWARE.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction Drawing and Dining Room Furniture Piano, Crockeryware by order of the Military Officer (Alexandra Dock) and others.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 14th DECEMBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 28, Churchgate Street, beside Mongini Bros., such as dining table, chairs, meat safe, dumbwaiter, round tables, teapoys, drawing room suites, piano, gown presses, crockery, spoons and forks, carving knives, pans, pots, etc., etc.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 13th Dec., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES COCHINEAL (COLOUR).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. C. Framji and Co. at their godown at Small Causes Court Building at Princess Street and on account and at the risk of Seth Samaldas Mantial, Laloobhai Revadas and Dwarkadas Purushotamdas Patni who have not taken delivery.

30 cases each 3/0 lbs. Cochineal (Colour).

AUCTION SALE OF 76 BALES CUTCHGAON COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. M. Nagarath Sons at their godown at Colaba Cotton Green and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Narbar Trimbak Rajmirchand, Narayan Ramchandra Bhinde, Narhar Ramchandra Bhinde, D. R. Gadkaar, Balubhai Fanchanand and Sardar Vinayak Nanabhi Natu:—

76 bales Cutchgaon Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th, TUESDAY, the 21st, and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) daily, at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of Bales of C. P. goods motor tyres, bales of canvas, one large green canvas sheet, 6 cases boots and shoes, tomb stones, leather, books, bangles, cylinder, Moradabad brassware, scented oils, one typewriter, empty drums, English and Indian medicines, asafoetida, polo sticks, twist, copper ware, trunks and boxes, colour tins of ghee hosiery haberdasnary, 50 empty petrol tins, gram, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable large plot (stables) at Gorupdeo Road facing three main Roads.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned very valuable landed properties by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, Messrs. Kesavji Hirji Bhojraj, Ratansey Hirji Bhojraj, Nanji Hirji Bhojraj and Cooverji Hirji Bhojraj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kader, Badrudin Ameedji, Adeeally Kaderbhoy and Mahomedally Mulla Esmailji, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated the 9th May, 1920, made between Khan bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kader, Badrudin Ameedji, Adeeally Kaderbhoy and Mahomedally Mulla Esmailji of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (of which 200 square yards or thereabouts, is redeemed and freehold) together with the messuages, tenements, bullock stables and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gorupdeo Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22,309 (twenty-two thousand three hundred and nine) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 99, New Nos. 16589, 1341, Old Survey No. and New Survey Nos. 1/3627, 1D/3627, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3172 (1) to 3173 (8), Street Nos. 5a and 5aA to 58, E Ward No. 3173 (1), Street No. 60E, Ward No. 3173 (2), Street No. 60A, E Ward Nos. 3173 (2A) to 3173 (2E), Street Nos. 60AB to 60AF, E Ward No. 3173 (3), Street No. 60B, E Ward No. 3173 (3A) and (3B), Street Nos. 60AB and 60BB, E Ward No. 3173 (4), Street No. 60C, E Ward No. 3173 (4A) and (4B), Street Nos. 60CA and 60CB, E Ward Nos. 3174-3175, Street Nos. 62-64, Godapdeo Road, E Ward No. 3176, Street No. 66 and 3-9, Godapdeo and Albert Road, E Ward Nos. 3177 and 3178, Street Nos. 68 and 70, Godapdeo and Albert Road and E Ward No. 3179, Street No. 72, Godapdeo and Albert Road, all which premises are bounded on or towards the East by the Godapdeo Road, on or towards the West by new City of Bombay Mills, on or towards the North by the Albert Road and on or towards the South by the Chinchpoogly Cross Lane Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, can be had of Messrs Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1920

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4829.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot Parel.

On TUESDAY, the 14th December, 1920, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and Stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins lamps of Sorts, Chunam pans, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, old files, hoop iron, stoves of casks, trolly wheels, Manila rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, beaters, hammers, augers, electric glass scrap, ink bottles, tin lining, bullock carts, kerosine oil empty tins and cases, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th December, 1920.

THE BRITISH & CONTINENTLA AGENCY.

Primus, Optimus and Jewel Stoves and Blow Lamps and their spare parts, Criterion and Beatrice Stoves and Wicks, Children's Tricycles, Folding Go-carts, Clauss Scissors and many other English and American Novelties of guaranteed genuine quality. Can be had at cheapest rates from

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL AGENCY,
51/55, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Up-country orders with 10 per cent. advance promptly executed by V.P. Post.
6966

AMUSEMENTS.

MARK TWAIN SAID
"SOLOMON WITH HIS THOUSAND WIVES WAS NOT SO WISE AFTER ALL. A WISE MAN HAS NO WIVES."

SEE
"MAN AND HIS WIVES"
at the
EMPIRE THEATRE DAILY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m. (S.T.)

The Empress
To-day 6-30, 8.15 and 10 p.m.
A PATHE SERIAL
"The Third Eye"
Would you believe that a piece of film could terrorize a girl's life?
That's the mystery that has the town guessing.
Who was
"The Third Eye"

TO-NIGHT!
A Magnificent Universal "Gewel" Production.
"The Prics of a Good Time"
(7 Reels—8,000 feet)
IS LIFE A MOCKERY?
Are the helpless and the homeless atoms of Humanity so many straws on the Sand-desert of Life? Are the Innocent and the unprotected so many moths hovering around the burning fire of Dame Temptation?
"The Price of a Good Time"
gives you the answer in an unmistakable manner. This is a 7-Reel Sweet Society Drama with
MILDRED HARRIS
(Mrs. Charlie Chaplin)
Has the moth that burnt its wings whilst tempting too near the glamour of dazzling light.
"The Price of a Good Time"
This is a Universal Jewel Master-piece
Five Shows Daily at:
-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Cinema Precious
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).
Coming! Coming!!
Our New Universal Serial.
"The Vanishing Dagger"
featuring
EDDIE POLO

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
JACK DEMPSEY
The world's Heavy-weight Champion
IN
DAREDEVIL JACK
Episode 9 Phantoms of Treachery
Episode 10 Paths of Destructions
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest news of World
FATHER'S CLOSE SHAVE
Second Series of Bringing up Father
Two Parts Comedy
Well Lathered with Laughter
Smiles Chuckles-Titters-Giggles and Roars
FEATURING
JOHNNY RAY
Time 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily:
MATINEES On Saturday & Bank Holidays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE EMPIRE
COMMENCING NEXT WEEK
18th December 1920
ALL HAIL
MAX LINDER
The Idol of France
in his 6 parts Comedy
"THE LITTLE CAFE"

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-45 p. m. only
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
The biggest Laugh Bombay has had for years.
The World's Trio
and
NENA de MARTINIS
IN A COMEDY SKIT
Entitled
"CAMOUFLAGE"
"The Charming Mrs. Chase"
A Two Reel Comedy of real distinction. High Class Feature production and general air of refinement.
LAST FEW NIGHTS!
"NENA"
DANSEUSE ARTISTIQUE

To-Night!
For the First Time in Bombay!
The Superb and magnificent continuation of the World-popular Tarzan Stories,
Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS.
present
The 3rd series of Tarzan—first time in Bombay.
"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"
(8 Reels—9000 feet.)
You see the fearless Ape—Man stalking in the Woods. Guiltless in Soul, dauntless in courage, faultless in his manly divine nature.
TARZAN IS IDEAL MANHOOD
The Picture is a Soul-ennobling reflection of Man as Providence ordained him to be at the down of Creation
"The Return of Tarzan"
A 2—hour Superb Show.
The Picture Complete from baginning to end.
The Superb and Magnificent continuation of the Worldpopular Tarzan Series —The 3rd Series of Tarzan.—
The Latest of the Edgar Rice Burroughs' stories of the mighty APE-MAN has been made into screen lore by Numa Pictures Corporation.
A Cast of recognised players headed by Gene Pollar includes Walter Miller, Kerla Schramm, Armound Cortes, George Romain, Estelle Taylor Donna, Ramivez, Peggy Hannon and many jungle actors
"The Return of Tarzan" by virtue, of its story vogue, remarkable production, selected cast, superb direction and notable photography is the greatest attraction in screen circles to-day.
"The Return of Tarzan"
(8 Reels—8000 feet)
TARZAN requires no superlatives to recommend him to Bombay!
The King of Lions, in his primitive elements, in here in a thriling romance!!
Four Shows Daily: 5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
WELCOME RETURN
Commencing Wednesday 15th December at 9-30 p m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
In the Latest London Successes
Wednesday 15th, Thursday 16th, and Friday 17th December at 9-30 p. m.
"HAREM BELLES"
A bright, Happy, Jazzy and Snappy Revue
Saturday 18th December at 9-30 p. m.
Sunday 19th December at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee.
"PLUMS FOR PICKING"
A Popular Musical Revue
Monday 20th Tues. 21st, Dec at 9-30 p.m
"COMING DOWN"
The Successful Musical Comedy.
NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS
NEW DANCES. NEW COMEDY
ELABORATELY STAGED
GORGEOUSLY DRESSED
Booking at Rose and Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The great success of the
POPULAR PICTURE BILL
"The Soul of Broadway"
The story is that of a Broadway adventures, who plays with men as a cat toys with a mouse. Money is her God and in this way she makes a wreck out of a banker, who is madly infatuated with her.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.), (Dress Circle Boxes Re. 5 each.

TO-NIGHT!
THE GREAT END IS NEARING.
The Fifth Instalment of
"The Screaming Shadow"
For the theme of this mighty, magnipicent Serial the authors have taken the basic principles of the recent scientific discovery of a prominent physician who claims to be able to inculcate ETERNAL YOUTH by grafting on to the aged that part of a monkey's constitution known as monkey glands.
"The Screaming Shadow"
FIFTH WEEK JUST STARTED.
The story now reaches its climax. We now enter the Kingdom of Burgonia where terrible events take place.
Featuring
BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER.
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers offer you!
A STORY THAT GRIPS YOU!
A Comedy and the Topical Budget in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11.
S S Field Marshall, King, Constantinople.
S S Cracovia, Leva, Trieste.
S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Cuesab, Dorsman, Calcutta.
S S China, King, London.
S S Bankura, Wells, Busreh.
S S Ekaterinoslav, Mackinon, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 12.
S S Dilwara, Babb, China and Japan.
S S Homefield, Warden, Calcutta.
S S Tensho Maru, Nizawa, Calcutta.
S S Nairobi, Omon, Alleppy, etc.
S S Sarasvati, Kasam, Alleppy, etc.
S S Kumark, Cartner, Antwerp.
The following vessels began to load on Saturday.
Steamer Chenab for Rangoon.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste, etc.

S S Field Marshall:—The steamer Field Marshall, 3,844 tons, Captain A. A. King, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Constantinople, with troops.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Cracovia, 4,565 tons, Captain P. Leva, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and 177 passengers.

S S Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain W. E. Grant, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 223 passengers.

S S Chenab:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chenab, 2,156 tons, Captain J. Dorman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S China:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer China, 4,173 tons, Captain A. M. King, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, etc., with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 467 passengers.

S S Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bankura, 1,905 tons, Captain H. W. Wells, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 83 passengers.

S S Ekaterinoslav:—The steamer Ekaterinoslav, 6581 tons, Captain A. H. Mackinon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with troops.

S S Dilwara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s China and Japan mail steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain T. P. Babb, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for China and Japan Ports, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homefield:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Homefield, 3,228 tons, Captain J. Warden, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kurmark: The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Kurmark, 3,177 tons, Captain G. G. Cartner, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Tensho Maru:—The J. F. Karaka Coy.'s steamer Tensho Maru, 1,986 tons, Captain Nizawa, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Saturday, 11th Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Mathew	.. Colombo	13/12	..M M & Co
F Orsova	.. Dunkirk	19/12	..M Italiana
G Roserie (Boats)	.. N F	N F	..Graham & Co
H Nour-El-Bahr	.. N F	N F	..Padursee & Co
L Egypt	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
N Polgiass Castle	.. Antwerp	N F	..K King & Co
P Hellenes	.. Manchester	18/12	..J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Indrawati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Juba	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netrawati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satranji	.. N F	N F	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mackinnon	.. N F	N F	..J Finlay & Co
3 Warora	.. Basra	15/12	..M M & Co
5 Favignana	Genoa	13/12	..M Italiana
7 Zeyani	.. P Gulf	14/12	..P G S N Co
9 Chinkoa	.. Rangoon	N F	..M M & Co
10 Rajah	.. Java	17/12	..T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Okara	.. N F	15/12	..M M & Co
2 Mashobra	.. Karachi	16/12	..M M & Co
3 Field Marshall	.. N F	N F	..D R I M
4 City of London	.. Karachi	14/12	..K N & Co
6 Massilia	.. Liverpool	15/12	..Graham & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.	N F	N F	..Oddissi & Co
8 Kalyan	.. London	18/12	..M M & Co
9 Ferrara	.. Mahomera	N F	..S W & Co
11 Merghebe	..E & S Africa	12/12.	M M & Co
12 Wilhelm	.. N F	1/1	..K N & Co
13 Keramies	.. Dunkirk	15/12	..Graham & Co
16 Zeppelin	.. Liverpool	18/12	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	.. N F	N F	..I & P S N Co
Firoozi	.. N F	N F	..T M & Co
Varsova	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co
Varela	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 11.

S S Kalyan for London:—25 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 20 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 4 cwt. fishmaw, Hajibhoy Chocksee & Co.

S S Kalyan for Hamburg:—1,045 bales cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 110 bales cotton, Forbes F. Campbell & Co.; 221 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Kalyan for Antwerp:—60 bales hemp, C. Peraj & Co.; 504 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton, Khimji Vishram; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—11 cases books, Patel Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 8,000 cwt. cottonseed, Louis Drefus; 625 cwt. linseed, R. P. Wagle & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Massilia for Marsellies:—3 pots rosa oil, Volkert Bros.; 10 cwt. cassela, Coutts & Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—111 bdles shooks, 19 bdles hoops, Cutler Palmon & Co.; 75 cwt. goundnut cake, Union Genl. Trading Co.

S S Fairgnana for Genoa:—5 bales cotton, H. Nalin & Co.; 109 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo & Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 920 bales cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—800 bales cotton, E. Kilachand Devchand & Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—40 cases butter, Parisian Dairy Co.

IMPORT.

Dec. 11.

S S Pensho from Calcutta, Agents Y. K. Kaisha Ltd.:—3,550 tons coal.

S S Monca from London, Agents Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.:—4 box pearl, 1 case pen-holder, 3 parcels silver ..seys, 20 bars silver, 4 boxes gold, 6 boxes sovereign, 4 parcel shaby.

S S Okara from Rangoon, Agent British India Steam Navigation Co.:—80,951 bags rice; 1,655 cases candles, 1,000 bdles candles, 400 bags p. wax, 5 casks lubricating oil, 3 cases cigars.

S S Chinkoa from Rangoon, Agents British India Steam Navigation Company:—86,686 bags rice, 101 bags pipe iron, 44 bags pipes fitting, 1,340 bags white beans.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.
ESTABLISHED 1906.
SOUND TRAINING in BOOK-KEEPING BANKING LAW, etc., imparted by Principal A. J. MUKATI. Enrolment daily. Fees modgrate. Mahrata High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay
Prospectus on application.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th December, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except at Lahore the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Ambala; night temperature is slightly below normal in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly above the average; night temperature is below normal at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is below the average in upper Sind but slightly above it in Rajputana; night temperature is below the average at Bikaner and in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except in Cutch. Day temperature is normal on the west Kathiawar coast and is above the average elsewhere; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature continues above the average; night temperature is below the average at Chanda and is nearly normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is slightly in excess at Bombay and is in defect at Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual, the defect from the average being considerable in north Hyderabad. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Poona, Ahmednagar and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain yesterday. Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded over the southern half of the Peninsula and fine dry weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast. Dry weather is likely to continue.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 10TH DECEMBER, 1920.

The western disturbance has passed away from Kashmir but temperature continues low in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS SATURDAY, THE 11th DEC. 1920.

STATIONS	Reduced to Sea Level	Max. Temp. in shade	Min. Temp.	Rainfall		
					Total for 24 hours to date	Departure from Normal since 1st June
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	30.0	64	57	0.18	0.18	-0.11
Lingeh	30.0	75	63	0	0	-1.02
Muskat						
Dalma						
PUNJAB—						
Multan		74	42	0	0	-0.14
Rawalpindi		66	32	0	0	-0.18
Lahore		69	34	0	0	-0.5
Sialkot		71	44	0	0	-0.1
Amritsar		70	44	0	0	-0.35
Delhi		73	50	0	0	-0.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra		69	49	1	0	-0.18
Muttra		70	47	3	0	-0.20
Jhansi		71	44	4	0	-0.2
Cawnpore		72	50	1	0	-0.6
Allahabad		70	45	2	0	-0.4
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad		71	41	4	0	-0.12
Kurrachi		72	55	1	0	-0.18
Ajmer		72	42	3	0	-0.3
Jaipur		73	44	2	0	-0.20
Kotah		73	44	0	0	-0.3
Mount Abu		75	56	4	0	-0.28
GUJRAT KATHIAWAD & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Broach		73	46	1	0	-0.09
Surat		73	50	1	0	-0.02
Deesa		73	50	2	0	-0.25
Rajkot		73	51	1	0	-0.11
Dhanmanj Para		72	47	5	0	-0.16
Surat		71	57	1	0	-0.02
Ahmedabad		70	52	7	0	-0.3
Deesa		71	52	8	0	-0.11
Neemuch		72	45	0	0	-0.5
Indore		66	41	2	0	-0.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore		79	50	5	0	-0.5
Nagpur		75	52	6	0	-0.14
Chhindwara		74	47	4	0	-0.6
Khandwa		78	50	2	0	-0.5
Akola		82	57	5	0	-0.6
Amraoti		80	57	1	0	-0.13
Yeotmal		78	54	1	0	-0.28
Buldana		79	54	3	0	-0.14
Akola		80	54	4	0	-0.24
BOMBAY & DECCAN—						
Mahableshwar		67	54	2	0	-0.44
Poona		74	47	3	0	-0.24
Ahmednagar		74	47	3	0	-0.24
Sholapur		84	58	2	0	-0.24
KONKAN & MYSORE—						
Mangalore		87	70	0	4.25	+1.52
Calicut		85	70	1	2.72	+1.83
Cochin		86	71	2	7.75	+0.9
Colombo		87	77	1	1.50	+0.44
AREAS REPORTED MADRAS & SOUTH—						
Kodaikanal		73	54	2	0.6	-0.5
Masulipatam		82	68	0	0.21	-0.11
Bellary		90	66	0	0.21	-0.54
Cuddapah		87	68	0	0.21	-0.54
Madras		81	72	16	2.20	+1.45
Bangalore		80	66	6	2.72	-0.15
Coimbatore		85	68	5	7.80	+2.17
Trichinopoly		84	70	7	10.20	+1.27
Negapatam		83	70	0	84.82	+24.84

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness
The days are cold and coldness creates headache
Hard work means brain fag.
Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls including V. P. P. Charges.
Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optens Stoves
Dr. Mallick Patent Ic-Mic Cook, enameled and enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves Electric Stoves and Irons.
D. D. Postwalla & Co.
275, Hornby Road.

S. A. S.
With apologies to the post of "EXCELSIOR."

The shades of night were falling fast
As through an Indian village passed
A youth who bore 'mid doleful cries
A bottle with the strange device,
"S. A. S"

A forehead high, bright eyes beneath
Both confidence in mankind breathe
And like a silver clarion rung
The accents of a foreign tongue,
"S. A. S"

In homes forlorn he saw no light
Of household fires that once were bright
At every door he heard a moan
But one reply he gave each groan,
"S. A. S"

"Oh for a charm!" an old man said.
"Death hovers o'er my daughter's head.
For Fever's jaws are gaping wide."
To which the youthful voice replied,
"S. A. S"

"My child," the mother said, "do rest
Thy feverish head upon my breast."
The maiden while the youth did spy
And took the bottle with a sign,
"S. A. S"

"Beware, O child, thy withered frame!
Beware," said Doubt, "a wizard's game!
Or bid thy parents last good-night."
"Try," cried Faith from heaven's height,
"S. A. S"

At break of day all in a band
The elders of this fever-land
Out to temple for their prayer
Heard on their way the playful air,
"S. A. S"

A damsel by a rippling fount
Her garden fence did early mount
While in her hand she held, the dame,
The bottle with that loved name,
"S. A. S"

There with the golden beams of day
She mingled the music of her lay;
And still in climes both nigh and far
These words drop like a falling star.
"S. A. S"

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC CURES ALL FEVERS.
SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.
Proprietors:—
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

H. N. MISTRY & Co.
Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and colour
English White Glazed Tiles and flooring tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tel. Add.:—SATSANG.
Telep. No. 5741.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

	Liverpool, Dec.	8th. Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		3,090
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indians		300
" " Imports		..
Mid. American Spot		12.26
Egyptian F.G.F, Sakels		28.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) ..	Mar.	16.03
	May	16.23
	July	16.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	15.25
	Mar.	15.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Dec 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-days prices.
Dec.	11.21
Jan.	11.26
Feb.	11.32
Mar.	11.40
April	11.43
May	11.45
June	11.44
July	11.43
Aug.	11.36
Sept.	11.24
Oct.	11.16
Nov.	11.13

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Dec.	11.06
Jan.	11.06
Feb.	11.14
March	11.20
April	11.21
May	11.23
June	11.22
July	11.21
Aug.	11.13
Sept.	11.03
Oct.	10.96
Nov.	10.93

Tone :—Steady.

Liverpool, Dec. 9th.

Months	To-day's prices.
Jan.	11.38
Mar.	11.48
May	11.48
July	11.46

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 8th.

M.G. Bengal, Good ..	6.75
" " Fully Good	7.25
" " Fully ..	7.75
" No. Oomra, Good	8.00
" " " Fully Good	8.75
" " " Fine	9.35
" Broach, Good	9.40
" " Fully Good	9.90
" " Fine	10.40
" Scinde, Good	6.57
" " Fully Good	7.07
" " Fine	7.57

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec.	8th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		29,000
" Exports to Great Britain		Nil
" " to Continent		17,000
Futures at New York March		15.86
" " " May		16.00
" " " July		16.05
Spot Cotton at New York		16.25
" " " Orleans		15.25
Futures at New Orleans March		15.27
" " " May		15.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		7
Demand Bills		3.43.75
U. S. Mined		99 1/2
" " Foreign		66⅝

New York, Dec. 9th.

Futures at New York Mar.	15.90
Futures at New York May	16.08
" " July	16.13

MONEY MARKETS.

	London, Dec.	8th.
Rentes 3%		57
Bar Silver Spot		43
" 2 months hence		43 1/8

Closing Tone of Silver :—China and continental selling. Buying is limited to speculative bear covering. Dull.

Discount, Bank of E gland Rate 7% since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.) Nominal	118/7
Fair amount to new york.	
Interest day to day loans	
" 7 day marko tloans	
Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/5 1/2
Consols 2½%	44
Rupee Paper 3½%	34 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	54
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris ...Francs...	57.95

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£111 1/2
National Bank	£40

WAR LOANS.

	London, Dec.	8th
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90		£66 3/8
Victory Boards 4%		£73 1/8
War Loan 5% 1920/47		£83 1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

	London, Dec.	8th.
Australian Afloat		116
Australian Jan.-Feb.		106/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Red Bold Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£25
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£23
Tone of Rapeseed :—Neglected.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£26 1/2
Tone of Linseed market :—Dull and neglected. Lower to sell.	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£23
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£23 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Dec.-Jan.	£10 1/2
Toria Rapeseed :—Dec.-Jan. Paid	£26

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£71⅛
Copper Breziers	£140
Yellow Metal..	14
Hard Spelter	
Corrugated Sheets	£33 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Nominal	38
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Nominal	39/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Nominal	40

Tone :—Very dull and without business.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/2 1/4
Plantation First Laters Crepe Dec. Paid Value	1/1

Tone :—Dull.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

	London, Dec.	8th.
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ..		75
" " Mutton ..		60
General Tone of Tallow Auction		Dull-lower t sell.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Dec. 11th 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.—Mar.—April.

11.38 11.38
—33 —28

May—June—July—August.

11.48 11.46
—25 —25

New York—New Orleans.

May 16.08—8
Jan. 15.76—4
Mar. 15 90—4
July 16.13—8

Waides in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—341 July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 343.

Bengal Open	223
Bengal Close	224
Oomra Open	274
Oomra Close	276

Our opinion. A good enquire in the ready market. On purchases by jobbers caused the market to increase, and purchase ready on low prices. Our opinion is uncertain. It is advisable to sell old and buy new cotton instead.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 11th 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 15/16
Dem. Acceptance Jm/s	1 5 7/8
Fcs. Demand	389
American Dollars	416
Hongkong "	216
Shanghai "	303
Japan	206
Singapore	164

Market Steady.

METAL.

Issue Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation Dec. 11th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	83	8	0
Do.	1¼	83	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	8	0
Do.	1¾	83	8	0
Do.	2	83	8	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 11th 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	0	0
Do.	1	79	8	0
Do.	1¼	79	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	4	0
Do.	1¾	82	4	0
Do.	2	82	4	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		56	0	0
Panch taka joint		24	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		50	8	0
Brass-Barrs		33	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec 11th 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	63	0	0	9	4	0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	60	0	0	8	13	0
" Karachi Bangla	62	0	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0	13	8	0
" " Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	8	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14	0	0	14	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	4	0	15	12	0
" Thin	14	8	0	15	0	0
Teseeld,e White 85-15	92	0	0	18	4	0
" Gajar 75-25	85	0	0			
" Gajar 50-50	80	0	0			
" Black	70	0	0			
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0	16	12	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0			
Mowraseed	8	8	0	9	0	0
Barley	48	0	0			
Castorseed	52	0	0	10	8	0
Cottonseeds	40	0	0	5	12	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	7	6
Linseed May	16	8	3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

Dec. 11.

The Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach at 338¼ and continued advancing till Rs. 343. It again declined to Rs. 339½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. and finally closed at Rs. 340. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 341 advanced to Rs. 343 and closed at 341.

Our market for ready cotton remained very quiet yesterday and there was little doing in new cotton. Old cotton is almost neglected except staple descriptions.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M

Bombay, Dec. 11th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	341
Fully Good Bengal	March	222
Fine Oomras	March	275

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 10th Dec. 1920.

Cotton	10,636 Bales
Wheat	21,38 Cwts.
Linseed	617 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	3,568 "
Poppyseed	141 "
Groundnuts	389 "
Casterseed	Nil
Rice	91,595 "
Myrabollams	2,099 "
Cottonseed	10,170 "
Mowraseed	1,445 "
Gram	587 "
Juwar	1,794 "
Masur	375 "
Barley	Nil
Bajree	4,758 "
Coal	2,430 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKE.

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 29/5.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 105.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4 7/8.
D. D. on London 1/4 15/16.
3 M/st D. A. 1/5 7/8.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.45½ of the 9th inst.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loans 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 50.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 95.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 1925-28 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATE.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There was very little doing in the market and the market remained flat. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2450 xd. Bombay Cotton 1080, Bombay Dyeing 2800, Central India 4180, Century 967/8, Colaba Land 2400, Crescent 620, Currimbhoy 1325, David 1670, Fazulbhoy 1957/8, Finlay 1020, Ind. Bleaching 190, Ind. Malwa 705, Kastoorchand 1675, Kohinoor 3525, New Great 860, Pearls 1075, Phoenix 900, Shapurji 395, Simplex 750, Swan 1090, Swadeshi 4185.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 645, B. Burmah 60278, B. Burmah N. I. 190 pr., Bt. Burmah Pet. 15, B. Tramway 655, B. Steam 315 xd., Bundi Cement 37/8, Ind. Cement 290, Katni Ord. 212/8, Katni Defd. 1100, New Ind. Insur. 23, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord. 127/8, Tata Iron Defd. 645, Tata Hydro 825 xd., Tata Oil 160, Tata Bank 25, Scindia Steam 16.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

To-day's market opened quiet. The coal section was almost entirely neglected with only a small business being reported in Burrakurs and Caledonians. Jute shares opened quiet and steadily fell away throughout the day, practically all shares in this section showing a drop and with sellers much in evidence. In the miscellaneous section Tata Banks and Cotton shares were again easier but Hume Pipes were in demand and showed a further improvement in prices. The following transactions took place :—

Coal: Burrakur 52, Caledonian 8/12.

Jute :—Alliance 830 s 1; Caledonian 668/ s 1; Century 7/12; Clive 274/8 and 277/8 1; Empire 81; Howrah 49/6; Kamarhatt 1010 and 1037/8 S L; Kanknarrah 746 s Kelvin 1201 s 1; Lawrence 799 s 1; Lansdowne 427/8; Northbrook 83; Reliance 49/14; Standard 630.

Miscellaneous :—Assam Saw Mills 10; Bank of Bengal 1790; Bengal Bridge and Bolts 9/12 s 1; British India Corporation 11; Central Provinces Cement 8/10; Dunua Cotton 475; Hume Pipes 13-4; Indian Iron and Steel (old) 75 s 1; Kumardhubbi Engineering 23/4; Marshall Sons and Co 9; Scindia Steam Navigation 18/8 discount Tata Industrial Bank 1/8 discount: Tinnevelly Textiles 21/14; Villiers Engineering 10/8.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 51/6 and small lots at 51/12 War Bonds short loans 98/8; 1925 at 96/8 1928 at 97/4 per cent.

Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remains unchanged being 7 per cent.

Exchange :—Bank Telegraphic transfer one shilling four threefourth pence and Demand bills one shilling four seveneighth pence.

KANNAMBADI DAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

A Press note says :—A note in the "Madras Times" of 30th November and a telegram of the Indian News Agency of the same date purporting to give information regarding the proceedings of the Arbitration Board or committee in respect of the Kannambadi Dam show that the real position has been misapprehended. The Kannambadi Dam Arbitration Committee gave its award in 1914. During the past year there have been unofficial conferences between the chief engineers of Madras and Mysore. The object of these conferences has been to discuss infomally certain technical aspects of the Kannambadi Dam problem with a view to ascertaining whether it is possible to arrive at terms of settlement that are likely to be agreeable to both Governments. The discussions have not yet concluded and any conclusions arrived at will not bind either the Government of Madras or the Mysore Durbar unless and until formally accepted and ratified.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

It is understood that 80 Ruling Princes and Chiefs have so far accepted the invitation of the Government of India to be present at the inauguration ceremony of the Chamber of Princes by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Mr. R. J. G. Ballantyne died on Friday morning of blood poisoning in the Presidency General Hospital. He was the senior partner of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., and was an all round sportsman, been cricketer, good tennis played and sound golfer. He was president of Tollygunge Club and a Steward of Royal Calcutta Turf Club. He was elected unopposed to represent Bengal in the Indian Legislative Assembly. The funeral was largely attended by European officials and merchants.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

AHMEDNAGAR DIST. DISTRESS.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund Committee was held at the Secretariat, on Saturday last :—

The Chairman the Hon. Purshottamdas mentioned to the Committee that the immediate reason for convening this meeting was the severe distress prevailing in the Ahmednagar District, where Government have opened Famine and Test works. The chairman said that it was felt that in view of the generous response that the Bombay Public had given to the cause of famine relief during the year 1919 it was considered advisable to finance the Famine Relief operations for Ahmednagar District this year out of the money available from that Fund. The position of the Fund as on 1st December 1920 was placed on the table and noted.

The Chairman proceeding stated that the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund of 1918-1919 had about Rs. 2,61,000 with them in January last which they proposed to hand over to this Fund at the end of this year. He remarked that he expected to receive in all about Rs. 2,95,000 from this source.

The Chairman mentioned that in consultation with the Government of Bombay and with their approval he had remitted Rs. 25,000 cash from this Fund to Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale., Chairman, Ahmednagar District Relief Committee, on 12th September 1920 as a loan to buy Kudbi for cattle relief operations in that district. This was approved by the Committee.

FURTHER FAMINE RELIEF TO AHMEDNAGAR DISRICT.

The question of affording further famine relief to the Ahmednagar District during the current distress was considered and after hearing Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Mr. Turner the following grants were noted on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, C. D.

As loan returnable before 31st October 1922 :—

(1) Rs. 60,000 to finance a scheme for raising green fodder in the Pranra Canals area. The amount to be advanced if Government of Bombay agrees to give water necessary for the purpose, the committee being given to understand that the Commissioner C.D., and the Director of Agriculture have recommended this supply of water by the Irrigation department.

(2) Rs. 20,000 for buying bullocks that are being sold off now, maintaining same and selling them off at the opening of the next agricultural season.

(3) Rs. 30,000 for loans to middle class people who are not eligible for Government Tagai and who have no credit with sowcars. Total Rs. 1,10,000.

As free grants :—Rs. 75,000 for cattle relief purposes. Rs. 25,000 for human relief especially to the middle classes including Purdah women. Rs. 12,000 for distribution amongst the poor houses and orphanages in the Ahmednagar District. Rs. 10,000 for loss on cheap grain shops to be run by the Ahmednagar District Committee. Total of free grants Rs. 1,22,000.

The Chairman mentioned that in addition the Ahmednagar District Committee already had as a loan the following amounts. Rs. 25,000 from this Fund as per Item No. 5 above Rs. 23,000, 13,000 plus 10,000 received by the said Committee from the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund of 1918-1919 in September 1920 and Rs. 30,000 being the balance in the hands of the Ahmednagar Committee out of funds belonging to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund Committee of 1918-19.

Total Rs. 25,000 belonging to this Fund and Rs. 53,000 being the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund of 1918-19.

The Grand Total of loans and grants to the above Committee would stand as under :—

Rs. 1,22,000 as free grants Rs. 1,88,000 as loans (1,10,000 plus 78,000). Total Rs. 3,10,000.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale applied for a grant of Rupees one lakh and a quarter for clothing such as Sarees, blankets etc., for free distribution to the famine affected.

The Chairman mentioned that with the substantial generous assistance of the Bombay Mill owners and agents he was able to get as free gifts from Bombay Presidency Mills 199 bales of suitable piece goods free of charge in 1918-19. The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy offered to get for the Ahmednagar District this year 20 bales of Sarees, 20 bales of blankets and 20 bales of 'fauts' as gifts. The Committee expressed their thanks and Sir Fazulbhoy and Sir Jamsetjee requested the Chairman to approach the Agent, G. I. P Railway, with a request on behalf of the committee that all piece goods may be conveyed to this fund free of freight charges to Ahmednagar as was done in 1918-19.

Mr. J. Ghosal, Commissioner, N.D., asked for a loan of Rs. 45,000 for fodder operations in such parts of Guzerat as necessitated same owing to paucity of rains. It was resolved that Rs. 45,000 may be advanced to the Commissioner, N.D., as requested and a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,000 may be written off out of that amount if spent by the Commissioner N.D.

The Chairman placed before the meeting a letter dated the 1st December 1920 from Mr. G. A. D. Wasif, Honorary Secretary, Famine Committee, Malegaon, asking for Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of running a poor house at Malegaon. The Commissioner, C.D., said that he was not aware of the necessity of running a poor house at Malegaon and consideration of the application was dropped.

BELFAST DOCTOR AND HIS MILITARY GAOLERS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

There was a remarkable incident during the court-martial on November 14 on George Dilworth, a Unionist, who is charged with the wilful murder of Edward Burns, a Nationalist, during the rioting in the city in August last, says the Belfast correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" :

A doctor who was called as a witness for the prosecution appeared in the custody of two soldiers. When he was asked whether he was called to see the body of the dead man the witness, who is a well-known local Nationalist, said he was arrested six weeks ago, and he was there as a prisoner. The officer responsible for his arrest, added the witness, said it was due to the witness refusing to give details of some cases he was alleged to have attended. Was the evidence he gave there that afternoon to be afterwards used against him?

The President of the Court said the law laid it down quite clearly that no prosecution could be founded against the witness for any evidence he gave there provided he spoke the truth.

The Witness : Why am I in prison for six weeks, I am to assume that this case has something to do with it.

The President said that was not the place for the witness to air his grievances. If the witness answered the questions put to him truthfully it might be a benefit to him. It certainly would do him no harm.

The witness replied that he was not going to be coerced or intimidated. He was a prisoner there. He had no objection to giving any professional assistance he could to the court, but he did not feel like doing professional work under the circumstances in which he found himself there. His papers and reference books in connection with his professional work had been seized by the military authorities. He could not therefore trace the case of Burns. He was very busy during the time of the riot.

Eventually the witness answered a number of questions put to him in reference to the wounds on the man Burns, but explained that he could not give definite answers in some cases without his notes, which were in the hands of the military, as he had two cases at the same time in which the wounds were similar. At the conclusion of his evidence the witness retired with his escort.

I may add that it was known six weeks ago that the doctor, who is on the staff of one of the Belfast hospitals, was arrested, but no one knew what charge had been made against him or if any charge at all had been preferred.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The case of Cornfield vs. Stephen both of Darjeeling, and the counter case have been postponed to January next.

* * * *

Men of Narsunda Colliery struck work on the 8th December and were out for a day only, resuming work the following day.

* * * *

The strike in Burn and Co.'s workshop at Asansol is over. Men resumed work on the 8th December.

* * * *

Rai Harendra Nath Chowdhury was elected to the Bengal Council from Twenty-four Parganas rural Non-Mahomedan constituency.

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The American Consul-General in Calcutta intimates that from December 13 all official fees will be collected at the rate of four one-fourth rupees to the dollar.

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Various Khilafat and National Voluntee Corps, that were declared unlawful assemblies, have been disbanded by their respective commandments.

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The First Battalion parade of the Rangoon Auxiliary Force Infantry was a gratifying success, 90 per cent of the enrolled members attending.

* * * *

M. Clemenceau is very much better. He was to have left Calcutta on a three days' visit to Benares on the 11th evening, and from there will go to Delhi.

* * * *

Sir Arthur Yapp, National Secretary of Y. M. C. A. in England, arrived at Delhi on Thursday night, and is staying at Viceregal Lodge.

* * * *

Out of 5,400 voters 3,612 polled in the election for the University seat in the local Legislative Council, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the successful candidate, securing 2,374 votes.

* * * *

A fire took place on the forenoon of 10th December at Lansdowne Jute Mills, near Dum Dum. A large quantity of loose jute in the machinery department was burnt. The extent of damage is not yet known.

* * * *

Lord Ronaldshay was to have left Calcutta yesterday by the Punjab mail for Nalanda. He will visit the ruins at Nalanda and Rajgir and return to Calcutta on Monday.

* * * *

The total approximate gross earnings State railways, from 1st April to 27th November 1920, are more by Rs. 2,56,09,913 than the figures for the corresponding period 1919.

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At the instance of the Government of Hong-Kong, the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for direct supply of opium at a fixed price to Hong-Kong for a further period of years, from the 1st January, 1921.

* * * *

The "New Empire" learns that Captain Haskett Smith, A.D.C., to H. E. Lord Ronaldshay has been appointed A.D.C. to Lord Sinha, and is proceeding shortly to Bankipore. He will be senior A.D.C. and will do the duties of Military Secretary.

* * * *

The death took place on Friday of Lieut. Colonel Hugh Maclean Halliday, from Cholera, at the Station Hospital, Calcutta. He was the grandson of the late Sir Frederick Halliday, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. He spent several years in Assam, as Magistrate and Collector, and since 1916 had been serving in the Government of India, Army Department.

* * * *

Mr. Clive Rattigan, who has been the editor of the "Pioneer" since 1915, is resigning editorship from the end of present year, owing to reasons of health. Mr. G. E. Woolacott, the "Pioneer's" special representative at Delhi, will succeed Mr. Rattigan. The latter will continue to retain his seat on the Board, till he leaves India in February or March next.

* * * *

The Government of India, in the course of a circular letter to all members of the Council of State, detail the procedure to be loowed in the Council, regarding giving of notice of motions in general and procedure relating to resolutions in particular. For questions, notice of 16 clear days should be given, and for resolution 15 days.

* * * *

As a result of a very heavy increase in expenditure due to general rise in wages, in cost of material and in prices of fuel, it is now estimated that ordinary working expenses of the railways in India have risen by about 82 per cent. since 1914, as compared with the rise of about 54 per cent. gross earnings for the same period.

* * * *

Sirdar M. N. Balraj Urs, a near relation of his Highness the Maharaja and Mrs. Balraj Urs, have returned this week to the State after their visit to England and the Continent. The Sirdar is keenly interested in social reform and Mrs. Balraj Urs is the first lady belonging to the Mysore Raj family to give up purdha and cross the seas.

HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TWO POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING RAPE.

"A GOT UP STORY."

Emperor
vs.
1. Azimullakhan.
2. Ganpat Parappa.

(Before Mr. Justice Fawcett and Common Jury).

The accused in this case, two Police constables of the Bombay City Police were charged with the offence of committing rape on one Savitribai and of wrongfully confining her and with abetting each other in the commission of the said offences.

Mr. R. J. Mody appeared for the Prosecution.

Mr. I. S. Haji appeared for the accused.

Briefly, the facts alleged by the Prosecution were that a woman named Savitribai was in the employ of a Mahomedan gentleman residing at Khotwadi. On 29th October last at about 8 p.m. she was returning from Valkeshwar where she had been to get her wages from her former master, to her master's place when the first accused accosted her and asked her wher she was going. She replied when the first accused threatened her and asked her to accompany him to his 'Sahib's' bungalow. The first accused did not take her to the 'Sahib's" bungalow but took her to the Police Station near the Bodyguard quarters at the foot of Valkeshwar Road. He then closed the door of the room and committed rape on her. Afterwards he came out and kept her confined in the Police Station. At about 11-30 p.m., the second accused went there with a woman named Mathibai and while the woman Savitribai was in the room committed rape on (Mathibai) in her presence. The second accused then took Mathibai out and kept Savitribai confined inside the station and went away. He was therefore charged with abetment of both the offences of rape and wrongful confinement.

"A GOT UP STORY."

The defence was that it was a got up story and should not be believed. The women were of loose morals and their evidence ought not to be believed.

The jury returned on unanimous verdict of "not guilty" and his Lordship ordered both the accused to be acquitted.

ALL-INDIA CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Messrs. T. Arumainatha Pillai, Thamby Pillai, Fernandez and Alex. A. Pais have issued an appeal to the Catholics in India to join the All-India Catholic Conference. In the course of their appeal they say :—

An annual conference of the Catholics which is now proposed will introduce the electric current of enlightenment which will hasten the union of Catholics and make us strong enough to bear the strain which may be placed on the community during this period of transition in India. It will rouse the interest of Catholics, keep it steady and give articulate expression to it.

We have to define our attitude towards the various shades of political opinion in this country. We must express our views towards non-co-operation and the proposed goal for India as suggested by the amendment to the Congress article. The financial status of the country and the military and naval education of her sons must engage our attention.

Besides the above and the other political questions common to Indians we have others which affect the Catholics in special. The question of communal representation and its duration, the marriage laws of our Church, questions of succession and inheritance, the disabilities of our converts are all matters upon which the Catholics are bound to bestow their immediately attention and come to definite conclusions.

A general organizing and reception committee has been formed in Madras to concert measures for the holding of the conference. Rt. Rv. T. Arumanatha Pillai, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil, Madras is the chairman and Messrs. Thamby Pillai, Fernandez and Alex.A. Pais, B.A., LL.B., are the secretaries with the leading non-officials as members thereof.

The date of the conference has been provisionally fixed as the 7th January 1921. The name of the president will be announced shortly. It is thought best to have a layman as the President of the conference and we shall be thankful for any suggestion in this direction. All subscriptions may be sent to and all correspondences may be addressed to Mr. Fernandez B.A., B.L., No 6, Antony Street, Royapettah, Madras, one of the Secretaries of the reception Committee.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The General Secretary of the Reception Committee writes :—

A spacious theatre in the heart of the city has been secured to conduct the sittings of the Conference. The proceedings will begin on the 25th of December in the morning at 7-30 a.m. and will continue till late in the evening, and if necessary on the 26th morning.

Boarding and lodging arrangements are almost complete for which purpose airy buildings close to the theatre have been occupied and will be available from the 24th morning. Delegates coming for the Conference and needing these arrangements are requested to so inform the undersigned on or before the 20th of December. Charges for lodging and messing will be Rs. 2 per day.

Hindu delegates of all castes will have common arrangements of boarding. Separate arrangements will, as far as possible, be made for Mahomedans. Special arrangements will be made for lady delegates.

Charges for delegates are Rs. 2 and for visitors Re. 1.

Delegates are requested to intimate the trains by which they will be coming so that volunteers may attend the staion to receive them and look after their convenience.

The climate here is not very cold, but is refreshing and perfectly healthy.

Delegates are further requested to bring their beds, sufficient clothing glasses.

Telegraphic Address :—"Students."

The "Pioneer" learns that the Directors of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd. have favourably received the offer, made by the P. and O. Banking Corporation of the scheme for amalgamation. The offer is to purchase the Bank's ordinary shares for Rs. 436 and Rs. 218 for new issue on certain conditions. There is no present intention of making any substantial alteration in the arrangements under which the Allahabad Bank is now worked, and the Head Office at Allahabad will be retained. There will be no break in continuity of business either.

It is notified that with effect from the tenth December, the rate of commission for foreign sterling Money Orders will be Rs. 1-1 for every sum of Five Shillings or any fraction thereof.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's public lecture at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Science Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, 14th.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa's Public Lecture on "India's Debt to All Nations."

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Standing Committee Meeting at 3 p.m (B. T.).

Opening ceremony of the Improvement Trust's new chawls, Clerk Road, Byculla, 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Condolence Meeting in honour of late Principal Percy L. Anstey, Sydenham College Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa M.A., (Cantab) will lecture in Gujarati at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall "Sould Force" at 6-15 p.m, on Monday, 13th inst., Mr. Chunilal Mehta, M..L.C. will preside.

FIRST PARSI M. S. OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Rustom N. N. Cooper, a M.B.B.S. of the Bombay University and a Government of India Scholar who went to England in 1918, arrived in Bombay last week. During his stay in England he passed the M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. and M.S of the London University,

BLAVATSKY LODGE.

There will be a meeting of the Members of the Theosophical Society to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, 72 Apollo Street, when Mr C. Jinarajadasa will give a Theosophical talk and admit new members to the Society. T. S. Members are invited to attend.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinch, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karva will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday, next.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS' COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ensuing National Union of Teachers Examinations will be held in Bombay in April, 1921. Applications for admission with the proper fees must reach the Principal, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce (opposite the Charni Road Station, Queen's Road, Bombay) on or before the 17th of December 1920.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN AND CONGRESS.

The Hon. Secretary of the Marwari Sammailan, writes:—

The special arrangements are being made with the G. I. P. Railway authorities for the convenience of delegates going on behalf of Marwari Sammailan to Nagpur to attend the Congress Session to be held on the 26th instant. All those intending to go as delegates on behalf of the Sammailan should get their names enlisted at the Marwari Sammailan office, 393 Kalbadevi Road.

CONGRESS SPECIAL.

The following Time Table has been fixed for the National Special train which will leave Victoria Terminus at 10 p.m., on Thursday, the 23rd instant for Nagpur Congress:—

Bombay (d) 22-0; Kalyan (a) 22/50, (d) 23-0; Jaatpuri (a) 1-7 (24th), (d) 1-17; Nasik (a) 2-28, (d) 2-38; Manmad (a) 3-55, (d) 4-5; Chalisgaon (a) 5-21, (d) 5-31); Jalgaon (a) 7-20 (Morning Tea), (o) 7-55; Bhusaval (a) 8-21, (d) 8-35; Shegaon (a) 11-0, (d) 11-15; Akola (a) 11-55 (Meals) (d) 13-10; Murtizapur (a) 13-52, (d) 14-2; Badnera (a) 14-55 (d) 15-5; Dhamangaon (a) 16-5, (d) 16-15; Wardha (a) 17-10, (Afternoon Tea) (d) 17-50; Nagpur (a) 20-.

All those who have registered their names but have not yet remitted their fares are requested to do so immediately. Whose payment is receive at the office (735 Girgaon Road) by Tuesday evening, i.e., 14th instant, their seats will be cancelled.

A few seats only are still available and enquiries should be made at the office which shall be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. G. R. Khatraz, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case on the 9th instant in which Mr. Dharamdas Dwarkadas charged Mr. L. H. B. Sandwell, the Meter Superintendent in the service of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., with criminal trespass, insult and intimidation. Mr. M. S. Chattopatti appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that on the evening of the 22nd November 1920, being the Ekadashi day, he and his other Hindu friends had gathered and were singing "Bhajans" and playing on Harmonium till about 12 midnight on the first floor of the Marina Mansion, Chaupatti, where he resides, when the accused threw with great force an empty cigar case from the 2nd floor which broke the pane of glass and fell in the gallery. A little thereafter, the accused himself came and rushed into his drawing room, abusing and threatening him in the presence of the lady members of the family.

On the accused expressing his regret, and paying Rs. 15 in charity the case was compounded.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

A monster anniversary meeting of the Association will be held at Allahabad at 9 a.m on the 14th instant. In connection with Annual General Meeting). On the Circus Ground, when Mr. H. Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association and Mr Edgar Jones, A.M.I.E., (Lon.) President-in Chief, R.W. A., will be the principal speakers

JAIN POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Chairman and Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Bharat Jain Mahamandal earnestly request all the Jains of India to attend the meetings of the Mandal to be held in the Town Hall, Nagpur, on the 28th and 29th December, 1920. The object of the Mandal is to secure the Moral, Social and Economical progress of the Jain Community.

The All-India Jain Political Conference will also be held at Nagpur on the 26th and 27th of December 1920. The object of this Conference is only to support, and to give effect to the resolutions of the Indian National Congress. They must also work out their political salvation along with the members of the other communities. Padamraji, Jain Secretary, B. R. L. Bengal, has consented to preside over the deliberations of the Conference. The Jains from all parts of India are invited to attend the Conference.

MRS. JINARAJADASA AT W. I. A.

HER EXPERIENCES OF RECENT TOUR.

PRIVILIEGES OF INDIAN WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association, a public meeting was held yesterday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to greet Mrs. Dorothy Jinarajadasa the organising general secretary of the Association after her long tour in Australia and England. Mrs. Jaijl Jehangir Petit presided and there was a large attendance of ladies.

The president in welcoming Mrs. Jinarajadasa said the women's Indian Association was started in 1917 by her efforts and now there were forty-seven branches of it in India working for the education and social improvement of Indian women. The Indian women were anxiously expecting to hear from her the results of experience in Australia and England.

MRS. JINARAJADASA.

Mrs. Jinarajadasa replying thanked the ladies present, for their cordial welcome to her. She then gave a sketch of her tour during the last one and a half years. She said after leaving India she went to Turkey and from there to Australia and from Australia to New Zealand. In Australia everything even the buildings of people were improved and reformed. The same was the case in New Zealand also but people there were much more advanced than the Australians. The people of New Zealand were neither too rich nor too poor. They were well off and comfortable Every workman was earning Rs. 70 to Rs 80 a week which was enough for the maintenance of his family. The State was taking every care for the education of the children. There was a good arrangement for the case and protection of the helpless aged men and women. The condition of labour was different from other countries. After 7-30 at night no servant worked there. The women there were anxious to know about the women of India.

From New Zealand she went to England via Sydney. She found a great change there after the war. The most striking change was that in many respects men and women were on equal status there. There the women enjoyed almost the equal franchise with men. There was no legislation which did not equally apply to men and women. She therefore, wished that in India too the women should try for the same rights. She wanted the Indian women to take equal part in everything with men in the new constitution. She was sorry that in the last election in which a large number of men were taking part not a single woman was in any way associating with them. It did not matter whether they believed in cooperation or Non-cooperation, the women of India ought to work for the improvement of their position in every respect. The time was now ripe when woman in India should claim the same privilege with man. If only the man and woman worked together, India could be made more beautiful and happier.

Dr. Miss Cursetji having proposed a vote of thanks the gathering dispersed.

PUNJAB POSTAL STRIKE.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

In the course of an official statement on the postal strike, the Post Master-General, Punjab, says that there was no mention in the memorial of the postmen, submitted in September last, of any intention on the part of the men to withdraw from their duties, in the event of Government not seeing its way to accede to their demands. On November 19th the postmen and menials, through Post Master, Lahore, asked to interview the Post Master-General. Their request was granted, and the Post Master-General interviewed about 30 of their leaders on the 20th. This interview, which lasted two hours, was very satisfactory. and the men left, assuring the Post Master-General and Post Master, that they would work loyally in future. Several of men's requests, *viz* extra house rent, short working hours, etc., etc., which were under consideration, were granted. In their demands, men asked for warm socks, waterproofs and lining to their uniforms, and some other equally childish demands, which they eventually withdrew.

In a telegram dated, November 24, the President (a gentleman unconnected with the Department) gave notice that all the Punjab postmen would strike work on December 6, if their pay was not raised according to the memorial, and their grievances not immediately removed. Formal notices of their intention to withdraw from duty, were subsequently received from the staffs of a few post offices. In view of the fact, that new scales of pay, sanctioned only so recently as Jul 31 last, resulting in a substantial increase of emoluments, the action of the President in threatening to precipitate a strike, without due warning and without allowing time for a full consideration of alleged grievances, is altogether unwarranted an illegal, and has rendered the men liable to prosecution under section 50 of Post Office Act. Some of the strikers are still holding out, and with hundreds of volunteers, who are presenting themselves, absentees' places will be filled in.

In the districts some of the postmen have struck. Their places have been filled up by outsiders chiefly retired military men. From telegrams received it seems work is being carried on, and it is hoped that normal conditions will soon prevail.

A CORPORATOR'S BURIAL.

ALLEGED DISTURBANCE BY NON-COOPERATORS.

ONE ACCUSED REFUSES TO DEFEND HIMSELF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The case against Abdullah Arif Hasan Hasir and two others, who were recently arrested on a charge of having disturbed the funeral of the late Khan Bahadur Abdul Anad of Delhi, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. H. I. H. Shuttleworth, Additional District Magistrate, Delhi. The court room was crowded with spectators, who calmly witnessed the proceedings. A big crowd waited outside to know the result of the day's proceedings. The three accused were defended by Messrs. Rauf Ali, Bar-at--Law, Abdul Aziz, Shiv Narain and Zikul Rahman, pleaders. Arif Hasir refused to be defended and said he did not recognise the court, and God was his defender.

The first witness examined was Mr. Abdul Majeed, Superintendent of Post Offices, son of the late K. B. Abdul Ahad. He repeated the statement he made on the 3rd December before the District Magistrate, in the course of which he stated that his people intended to carry the corpse of his father to the Juma Masjid, but somebody informed them that non-cooperators were not going to join the prayers for the corpse, and so they decided to bury it quietly in a pubic burial ground, outside the Turkman Gate. They laid the corpse on the ground, and began preparations for prayers, when they saw three *tongas* full of people coming towards them Moulana Abdullah, one of the accused, got down, and asked him to take back the corpse, as it could not be buried in a Mahomedan cemetery, and also used abusive language towards the deceased's father and himself and his relations. For fear of violence, because several persons had *lathis*, they carried back the corps to their house. He left the coffin near the Turkman

MR. P. T. CHANDRA

Editor of "The Rangoon Mail," who is on trial at Rangoon. He hails from Hyderabad, (Sind) and is the author of "What A Home Ruler ought to know." He was formerly on the staff of the "Chronicle" and the "Independent."

gate, and proceeded to the Chief Commissioner's house and finally got his statement taken down by the Additional District Magistrate, after which he was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, and a posse of police to his house, where there was a large gathering of people. After some conversation, his own people came to an agreement with the opposite party. The Deputy Commissioner left the place subsequently, and his father was given decent burial, in which the accused took part.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rauf Ali, the witness said that he had no intention of prosecuting anybody at the time, when he made his first statement. When he came to know that the accused had been proceeded against, he wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, disclaiming all responsibility for the prosecution.

He was further examined by Messrs. Shiv Narain and Zikul Rahman.

The next witness was Nur Elahie, head constable, Delhi Police, who said that he saw Abdulah, asking relatives of the deceased to bring a *Fatwa* from the Moulvis, before they could bury the deceased in the Mahomedan burial ground. He did not notice *lathis*, but several had sticks.

The third witness was Mr. Mahomed Suleman, Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Delhi, (son-in-law of the deceased). He deposed to having seen a crowd of 400 to 500 people outside Turkman Gate, where the corpse lay. Some whistles were blown, which brought a number of men, who used abusive language. Majority carried *lathis*.

In his cross-examination the witness could not say whether he was for or against Non-Cooperation. He said the people of Delhi evidently had no enmity with his late father-in-law.

Cross examination had not finished, when the Court rose for the day.

Next hearing takes place on Monday, the 13th December.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa M.A., (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on "India's Gift to All Nations," at the Morarji Gouldas Hall, Cavel.

O'DWYER AGAIN.

CONTRADICTS MR. CURTIS'S STATEMENT.

"A CRUEL LIBEL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 11.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer writing to "The Times" refers to Mr. Lionel Curtis's book on "Dyarchy" and declares that the statement that the embitterment of some educated Indians is in every case, due to the rankling memory of the Europeans' insult is absolutely contrary to facts and a cruel libel on the official and non-official Europeans in India.

He gives the instance of the occasion of Mr. Montagu's visit to India in 1917 when complaints of the Europeans' behaviour in the Punjab were traced to a single officer from six hundred or seven hundred European officers serving under Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He declares that this was a single serious insult to an Indian by an European officer during the six years he was Lieut. Governor of the Punjab.

LAHORE MARTIAL LAW COMMISSION

MR. ROY'S APPEAL DISMISSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 11.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of Mr. Kalinath Roy editor of the "Tribune," Lahore, against his conviction by the Martial Law Commission in Lahore last year.

FALL IN EXCHANGE RATE.

IS PROBABLE EFFECTS ON INDIAN TRADE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 11.

"The Times" points out that the fall of the rupee below one and fivepence has created a bad impression but is the natutal outcome of the deadness characterising Indian export trade for some time past, with regard to which the Eastern bankers in London think that the weakness has been overdone and they foreshadow immediate reaction upwards. However, there is small cause to anticipate sustained recovery, until there are signs of improvement in the Indian trade. "The Times" says that there are no grounds for the alarmist views as India should be able to command large resources from the war, with which to face the present lean times.

SIR CHARLES MONRO DECORATED,

MAJOR GENERAL W. MALLESON KNIGHTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 12.

At Buckingham Palace to-day H. M. the King presented Sir Charles Monro with the Afghan medal. Sir Charles and Lady Monro afterwards lunched with Their Majesties.

H. M. the King also knighted Major-General W. Malleson and handed him the insignia of Kinght-Commander of the Indian Empire and Companion of the Bath.

BURMESE PUBLICITY BOARD,

NOT TO BE ABOLISHED NOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Replying to Mr. Walter Smith. Mr. Montagu said he did not think it necessary to abolish the Burmese Government's Publicity Bureau.

TALL SCORES IN AUSTRALIAN CRICKET,

A RECORD FIFTH WICKET STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Sydney.—In a match here against South Australia, New South Wales scored 802 of which Hogle made 103, Kelleway 168 and Bardsley 235. Kelleway and Bardsley registered a record fifth wicket partnership of 397. Bardsley's innings was faultless and his timing was excellent. He hit twenty-eight 4's. South Australia made 192, Pellew scoring 73. The match then had to be abandoned owing to rain.

CABLE ITEMS.

The American steamship Prusa, Calcutta for New York, arrived at Bizerta on December 1st with the propellor broken.

Algiers.—The fire on the steamer, Lowlands, is apparently extinguished. Thirty bales of cotton have been damaged.

In twenty rounds heavy-weight contest at Albert Hall, Frank Moran (America) knocked out Joe Beckett (England) in the second round.

A Bukharest message to "Daily Telegraph" says that a bomb was thrown at the opening session of the Senate killing two Senators and dangerously wounding several others.

New York.—San Salvador reports terrific earthquakes at Choluteca, Honouras and violent shocks at Chinandega and Carinto Nicaragua. Damage is not known.

KEMALISTS AND ARMENIANS.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

SURRENDER OF FORTRESSES AND ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Paris.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Tiflis stating that a peace treaty between the Kemalists and the Armenians has been signed at Alexandropol, under which the Armenians retain Erivan and Lake Golcha, but surrender the fortresses of Kars and Alexandropol and also practically all their arms and ammunition.

BRITISH MANDATE.

QUESTION OF TERMS BEING SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy asked whether the House of Commons would be allowed to amend the terms of the British mandates when they were submitted to Parliament.

The Speaker replied that that would depend upon the action the Government invited the House to take on them.

INDIAN TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

88,000 INCLUDING 1,600 BRITISH RANKS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Replying to a question, Mr. Williamson said that the number of Indian troops in Mesopotamia and North-west Persia was approximately 88,000, including 1,600 British ranks.

PLAN FOR WORLD'S DISARMAMENT,

PRESIDENT WILSON DECLINES LEAGUE'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

Washington.—President Wilson has declined the League of Nations' invitation to nominate consultative representatives on the Commission studying the reduction of armaments on the ground that the United States is not a member of the League but says that the United States sympathises with any plan for world disarmament.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON TRANSIT.

ESTABLISHED ON CHILEAN RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Geneva.—The Assembly has adopted the Chilean resolution for the establishment of a permanent committee on transit its membership not to exceed one-third that of the League. America will be invited to a conference of the Committee which will meet in Barcelona.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE IN MADRID.

AMERICAN PROPOSAL DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 12.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Hurd, Mr. Illingworth stated, that at recent international postal conference in Madrid the United States delegates supported the South American states proposal to abolish the votes of India and Dominions. The British delegates opposed the proposal which was defeated by 41 to 22.

DEBATE ON "WASTERS & WASTRELS" IN COMMONS.

DISALLOWED BY THE SPEAKER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

A campaign being conducted by certain newspapers against the alleged Government extravagance, which has included the publication of the portraits of the members of the House of Commons supposed to be opposed to economies was noticed in the House of Commons when Mr. Archer-Shee raised the question of privilege in connection with the articles in the "Daily Mail" describing the members as "Wasters and Wastrels." Mr. Archer-Shee secured leave to debate the matter but when the time fixed for the debate arrived the Speaker informed the House that he had come to the conclusion that he was wrong in originally accepting the motion, which in no way affected the Government and therefore could not properly be made.

LATESTS CABLES.

WINNERS OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE,

PRESIDENT WILSON AND M. BOURGEOIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-40 a.m. Dec. 13.

Stockholm.—A telegram from Christiania says that President Wilson has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1919 and M. Leon Bourgeois for 1920.

REDUCTION IN COTTON PRODUCTION.

DECISION OF SOUTHERN FARMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-40 a.m. Dec. 13.

Memphis, (Tennessee).—Conference of the Southern Bankers, Merchants and Farmers here decided to reduce cotton production next year by fifty per cent.

STATES BREAKING COVENANT.

BLOCKADE AS ECONOMIC WEAPONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-40 a.m., Dec. 13.

Geneva.—Assembly of the League on motion of Lord Robert Cecil accepted without amendment the report of the committee on the use of blockade as an economic weapon of the League against the States breaking the Covenant. Assembly also passed the proposed health organisation of the League.

SELF-DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS.

GERMANY NOT OBLIGED TO DISBAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Dec. 13.

Berlin.—A German note to the Inter-Allied Military Control Commission says that Germany has never recognised obligation to disband self-defence organisations which are non-military and only temporary but necessary.

FRENCH ADVANCES TO GEAMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Dec. 13.

Paris.—At a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Chamber it was stated that none of the Allied advances to Germany to improve feeding of Ruhr miners had been expended for that purpose. M. Leygues declared that Germany had undoubtedly not carried out her undertakings. He added that France in the 1921 Budget was providing for advances of milliards of marks to Germany. That situation could not last.

BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT TO U.S

122 MILLIONS TO BE PAID BEFORE 1924

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 12.

Washington.—Secretary Houston has announced details of a plan, whereby Britain has agreed to pay the debt of 122 million dollars due to the United States for silver purchased in wartime by, 1924. The debt represents the bullion obtained by melting silver dollars to relieve the chortage in India. The money will be paid in equal annual instalments from 1921 to 1924 in proportions of sixty per cent. on April 15 and forty per cent. on May 15th each year, with accrued interest at five per cent. from April 15th, 1919.

Until the payment is completed, Britain will permit the United States Treasury to make tenders for the purchase of rupee credits offered by India on the same terms as British Nationals.

BULGARIA'S ENTRY INTO LEAGUE.

FAVOURABLY REPORTED ON BY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 12.

Geneva.—The Committee of the League dealing with admission of new members, after a renewed inquiry, decided to report favourably upon Bulgaria's request for admission to the League. The Comittee also decided that Esthonia, Lottonia, Georgia and Armenia were at present not fit to enter the League, but that they could be represented in technical organisations.

The International Bureau for defence of rights of peoples submitted, to the Assembly an address of two Egyptian Nationalists regardings Egypts rights and Indepence.

Official & Personal.

Nawab Nasirul-Mamalik, Acting Persian Consul-General arrived here from Dehra Dun yesterday on a short visit.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received the Thakore Saheb of Sayla at Government House on Saturday morning.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd performed the opening-ceremony of the Lady Willingdon Hostel at Wodehouse Road on Saturday afternoon.

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NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE

PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League.

MR. C. JINARAJADASA, M. A. (CANTAB) will deliver a public lecture on

"INDIA'S GIFT TO ALL NATIONS."

on

TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
H. K. MEHTA,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries,
N. H. R. League.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, PUBLIC LECTURE.

by

MR. C. JINARAJADASA M. A. (Cantab)

on

"SOUL FORCE"

at SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

TO-DAY AT 6-15 P.M. (S. T.)

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, M. A. LL. B. M. L. C. have kindly consented to preside; All are cordially invited to attend.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December 13, 1920.

THE TURKISH SETTLEMENT.

With the prospect of the revision of the Treaty of Sevres which the latest telegrams from London, Rome and Paris now hold out to us, we naturally ask ourselves what attitude Mustafa Kemal Pasha will take towards such revision. He is not, we understand, in direct communication with the Allies; the only dealings of his Government are with the Government of Constantinople, to which he has already submitted his terms, which have been published. But there is one statement of the Angora Government which seems to have escaped the notice of the European Press although the Constantinople and Egyptian Press have given prominence to it. Since it has passed the censorship of Egypt we presume we are at liberty to comment on it. It is this: that after the Conference at Baku the Angora Government could no longer negociate alone; and that all the nations represented at that Conference must be consenting parties to any future settlement. This may seem, at first sight, to remove the hope of peace a long way off. But does it really do so? Does it not bring the hope of lasting peace within the very grasp of the Allies if they would condescend to seize it? It opens up a chance of conference and parley with all the nations who have until now been treated as outside the law, and made irreconcilable. Admit those peoples to the common ground of nations, recognise their right to live, and they will be transformed from frightful bogeys into reasonable human beings, and prove reconcilable.

A point of diplomatic pride prevents the Allied Powers from entering into open and direct negociations with the Turkish patriots and their allies; and it looks as if the Government of Constantinople would continue to be used as a catspaw—a roundabout and inconvenient method, which has the further disadvantage that the subject in dispute between the chief contending parties is precisely the position of the Constantinople Government as an independent Sovereign Power, which it is not at present. To put forward that Government as the only possible intermediary is the kind of futile legal fiction, dear to the Foreign Office, which is certain, by irritating the parties whom it is desired to reconcile, to jeopardise the success of the negociations. Why cannot England, France and Italy consent to deal directly with Mustafa Kemal and his allies, in the presence of the representatives of the Khalifah, who is in fact the subject of dispute. It seems to us a golden opportunity—the best that ever offered—for a permanent and friendly settlement of the whole "Eastern Question" which has worried European Statesmen for two centuries, and has caused the Government of India many moments of anxiety. The fault in all previous projects for its settlement has been the total disregard of Asiatic feeling. Turkey has been treated by the European doctrinaire as if it were a country whose inhabitants possessed no views or feelings of their own deserving of consideration; when we say "Turkey" we include all countries which formed part of the Ottoman Empire previous to the war. The people of those countries have always bitterly resented the ignoring of their claims by Europe; and they resent it more than ever since their hopes of change have been excited by the promises of self-determination which, formed so important a part of England's wartime propaganda.

We believe that if a second Conference were called at Baku or elsewhere, at which not only the Allies, but all the countries which are members of the League of Nations could be represented as well as Kemal Pasha and his "Confederates," the whole "danger" in the present Asiatic situation could be dispelled in a few days. Nor only that, but European opinion on the said situation would be enlightened and its attitude completely changed. Europe would then learn many facts which have till now been hidden, as for instance that the Armenians in the latest war attacked the Turks within their frontiers in the first place and only when they got the worst of it, began to let the Press of Europe know there was a war at all; and that the Turkish patriots, far from being brigands or barbarians, are civilized men and women with ideas of Progress. It is for lack of just such a *rapprochement* of the East and West that the Turkish question has been for so long a cause of war between the nations. Will diplomatic etiquette or pride still intervene to prevent peace? That the question of the status of all Asiatic peoples, and all Muslim peoples in particular, might possibly be raised at such a conference, makes it the more interesting and the more potential in the cause of peace; for till that question has been settled there will be no peace in Asia. How long will our "great men" continue to postpone the inevitable moment of the readjustment of Europe's relation towards Asiatic peoples? It must be done sooner or later, and if it is done soon and with a good grace it will bring peace on earth. The Great War has changed the temper of the world, but the rulers of the world do not perceive it.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

"One thing I can say positively, and without fear of informed contradiction, —the inspiration of British policy, during the period I have known it, has been, if possible, to bring order out of chaos, to extend the boundaries of freedom, to improve the lot of the oppressed, to increase the material prosperity of the world."—SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES.

With these words, the British Ambassador to the United States lately startled the sleeping world of America. Hypocrisy, as we have said on previous occasions, has been the bane and canker of modern civilization, but it becomes extremely reprehensible when it is used to cloak the exploitation and corruption of inoffensive peoples and trumpeted as a religious doctrine of the noblest kind. How does this avowal by Sir Auckland Geddes of the doctrine of improving the lot of the oppressed, square with the open British Monopoly of opium in the Far East? In the course of a very illuminating article in the December number of "The Modern Review," Mr. C. F. Andrews exposes the flagrant hypocrisy of such professions and says "the scandal is so grave and the facts are so compellingly self-evident and veracious and the evil so pressing" that the Indian public assembled at Nagpur during the Congress week should exert themselves to the utmost and bring pressure to bear upon the Government of India to stop this nefarious traffic. Mr. Francis Hackett, an American writer of repute, examining Miss N. La Motte's book called "The Opium Monopoly" points out that British officials are busily engaged at numerous centres in the Far East in (1) "bringing the chaos of the opium traffic into weak and unprotected communities; (2) extending the bounds of moral slavery of the drug habit; (3) oppressing with opium sales Eastern people and thus decreasing the material prosperity of the world's workers with the opium poison which is being manufactured in India and sold abroad under Government license." The world has been told over and over again by the Indian Government that it has stopped opium traffic with China—which is a huge mockery, so long as Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements and other centres and outlying islands of China can get as much opium as they please, evidently for smuggling into China. In the Straits Settlements alone, out of a total revenue of 19 million dollars, 9 million dollars are derived from opium alone! And so also in Hong Kong and other centres. Macao for instance with about 80,000 inhabitants receives enough opium for the medicinal wants of 150,000,000 people. This scandalous opium traffic has been allowed to go on for over one hundred years in the name of British justice, and the fat revenue derived from the foul trade has lulled into half-slumber the conscience of the British Democracy.

We would call the attention of our readers to the Statistics of British India, Financial Statistics Vol. II. 8th issue, page 159, in which it is stated how under State patronage the cultivation of the poppy is being fostered by the Government. The manufacture of opium is regulated by Act XIII of 1857 as amended by Act I of 1911, under which general control is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenues of the United Provinces. A kind Government advances money to the licensed poppy cultivators both in the Punjab and the United Provinces, on which no interest is charged. Under such auspices, it is no wonder that poppy cultivation is on the increase. In the hey-day of the China trade, 613,996 acres were under cultivation in the years 1905-6. But the closing of the China trade has not decreased the area for cultivation, as evidently other outlets for dumping opium have been found and our information is that from 1914 onwards, the acreage devoted to poppy planting has been gradually increasing. Inscrutable are the ways of a Capitalistic Government, and we cannot therefore say what underlying humane motive may animate a European Government to drug hundreds of millions of Asiatic peoples. If opium is really beneficial, why has it guarded its own people from the use of it? It is not even permitted in Ireland, being too near England. The theory of international honesty propounded by the League of Nations is in itself enough to make the League a laughing-stock for all mankind. With a view to enable our readers to understand the international position with regard to the opium traffic, we would point out that by Article 23 (c) of the Covenant the general supervision of the execution of the International Opium Convention, drawn up at The Hague in 1912 was entrusted to the organization of the League of Nations, and by Article 295 of the Treaty all the Powers which are party thereto but which had not ratified or signed the Convention were brought into line with those who had signed the Special Protocol of 1914, binding its signatories to enforce the Convention without waiting for ratification by the rest. By the Dangerous Drugs Act passed last July, Great Britain has regulated its traffic, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. The question therefore arises how to bring the Convention into force in the Dominions, Colonies, Dependencies and Protectorates. Mr. W. J. Collins in the course of a letter to "The Times" points out that in signing the Convention at The Hague on January 23, 1912, his colleagues and he, as representing Great Britain, were authorized to make a declaration to the effect that "the articles of the present Convention if ratified by his Britanic Majesty's Government, *shall apply to the Government of British India Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong and Wei-hai-wei in every respect in the same way as they shall apply to to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Although the Indo-Chinese opium trade apparently came to an end a few years ago the acreage under the poppy in India increased from 144,561 acres in 1913-14 to 204,186 acres in 1916-17 and the quantity of opium exported from India in 1918-19 amounted to 17,278 chests. This Indian opium apparently found its way to Indo-China, Java, Japan, Siam, Hong-Kong, the Straits Settlements and to the United Kingdom. Considering the medical use of opium and its bye-products—the pharmacopical dose of morphia being from $\frac{1}{4}$th of a grain to $\frac{1}{2}$ a grain—it is incredible that none of this British made morphia is used for other than "medical and legitimate purposes." We therefore trust the Nagpur Congress will insist on the restriction of poppy production and also demand an immediate order putting a stop to unchecked traffic in opium.

Notes of the Day

The Official Denial.

We gladly give publicity to the official denial given by the Home Government to our Paris Correspondent's message to the effect that while France and Italy were pressing for revision of the Turkish Treaty and the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey, Lord Curzon was fanatically opposing it. There is, says the Official Communique, not a word of truth in this statement, "which indeed is grotesquely false and clearly a malicious fabrication intended to make mischief between the Allied Powers." The communique goes a little further and says that "Great Britain, France and Italy are acting together in absolute unison." It is indeed a great relief to know that such harmony and community of feeling have after all been evolved out of the Near Eastern chaos and we are glad to know that our correspondent's message was a "fabrication". But we had no reason to doubt for a moment our correspondent's bonafides and nothing was further from our correspondent's intention or from our own than to create mischief between the Allied Powers. No man in his senses, after the recent blood-bath of the world, could for a moment think that any useful purpose will be served by creating misunderstanding and mischief between the Allied Powers. Everybody is war-sick, but all the same everybody wants a fair and equitable settlement of territorial limits in order to prevent fresh wars.

In a message received yesterday we are given to understand that the Allied High Commissioners in Turkey have requested their respective Governments for an early ratification of the Sevres Treaty. What does that mean? On November 27, "Le Temps", according to Reuter, pointed out that M. Venizelos, who was a refugee in France, was opposing any reshaping of the Treaty of Sevres. It further pointed out that

> "French opinion believes that the only way to pacify the Orient and save Greece herself, is to revise the Treaty of Sevres as regards Smyrna and Thrace."

That too is our belief and the belief of our Paris Correspondent, whose agitation was no doubt extreme when he heard, as all Paris heard, that Lord Curzon's opposition was the only obstacle to the revision of the Treaty. It was with the desire to promote lasting peace, and not further war and dissension, that we published his telegram.

A Strange Order.

In accepting the version of the agents of the Buckingham Mill Co. and issuing an injunction against Mr. B. P. Wadia and nine other members of the Madras Labour Union, their lordships of the Madras High Court have done, we are afraid, a serious injustice to the cause of labour organisation in India. If the judgment is finally upheld, it would be well-nigh impossible for friends of Indian labour, outside the workmen's class, to aid the latter to organise themselves for their own betterment. For, if the view of the Madras High Court should obtain, whenever any non-labourite friends of the working classes should attempt to help any workmen to organise themselves into unions or to formulate their demands for higher wages, shorter hours etc., it would be open to the employer of these workmen to complain that these outsiders are abetting breach of contract between the employer and the employed. It is easy to understand why capitalist exploiters of labour in this country should desire that no "politician"—by which they mean the educated Indian leader—should come between themselves and their victims, but in no civilised country has it yet been held to be a crime in the eye of law for a member of the non-working class to help his ignorant brethren of the working class to organise themselves effectively for their own welfare. In the Madras case it was nowhere shown that Mr. Wadia had at any time preached violence to the members of the Labour Union. He had only urged them, when they had been locked-out, to formulate their demands and to stick to them even at the sacrifice of their employment. If that is a crime and abetment of breach of contract then good-bye to all social service! We hope, when the case comes to be regularly dealt with, this strange view of their lordships will give place to a more reasonable and enlightened one.

Trade Unionism at Sholapur.

We learn that Mr. L. G. Khare and Dr. D. D. Sathaye left yesterday for Sholapur, being invited to form a Trades' Union of the millhands there. Though the Buckingham Mills case is a serious set-back to the Indian Labour movement at the very outset, we regard it as an isolated instance and not as evidence of governmental policy. The proper organisation of Labour is so important to the growth of modern industry, that we imagine that all India will wish well to Messrs. Khare and Sathaye in their efforts.

Fresco-Painting in Bombay.

Bombay will be able to see, on the 15th and 16th instant, that Indians have not lost their inherited artistic sense, in spite of the buckets of cod water continuously thrown over it by Government as well as by the Europeanized rich Indians. Mr. Griffiths wrote as long as about forty years ago, when he was Principal of the J. J. School of Art, that 'if those young men (the Hindu, Parsi and Goanese students under him) were entrusted with the execution of original work on a large scale, they might have carried forward the decorative tradition of Ajanta to an issue of considerable interest'! But no notice was taken of his suggestion. The Indian artistic genius was allowed to sleep and Indian artists were asked to imitate the work of European artists. The awakening has, however, now come. Mr. Gladstone Solomon, during the period of the great war, (fortunately for us) was sent to the East, and he at once saw, with the instinct of a true artist, the wonderful work of a decorative kind that Indians are capable of executing. Directly he was appointed Principal of the Bombay Art School, at the end of last year, he started the Decorative Painting Class, in which Indians of all communities have been working with great success. The result of their work will soon be before the eyes of the public. The frescoes which have just been painted in the school building are wholly the work of Indians. Some guidance by the Principal was necessary, of course, but that does not mean that he is their creator. As time passes he seems to think that the work of the pupils will become more and more Indian in character, and his guidance, even, may not then be necessary. The Indian artists have been too much enslaved by foreign art conceptions up till now, and so it will take a little time before they are themselves again. What is needed to revive the artistic genius of India is—patronage, production and publicity. Destructive criticism of the artists' work at this stage will prevent the bud of their talent from opening out into a flower. They must be encouraged in their efforts, so that they may gain self-confidence. The instinct of the true fresco-painter is in their blood—that instinct which Puvis de Chavannes created within himself with so much effort! It only needs the opportunity of full expression.

DEBATE ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

AMENDMENT URGING UTMOST REDUCTION.

R. CHAMBERLAIN ON FUTURE OF MESPOTAMIA.

PREMIER AGAINST POLICY OF STARVING TEACHERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m. Dec. 12.

The House of Commons was crowded today, when the long heralded debate on National Expenditure was initiated by the Right Hon. George Lambert, who moved that the House should not sanction expenditure for 1921/22 in excess of 808 millions, the amount estimated by Mr. Chamberlain, on October 23rd, 1919, as necessary for a normal year. Mr. Lambert declared that a sharp reversal of our financial policy was necessary to prevent a disaster. He denounced the expenditure on Navy and Army, asking whether it was Government's policy to build ships against America. He demanded dismissal of superabundant officials in Whitehall and said that taxation threatened to ruin the industry. He concluded by saying that expenditure must be reduced by tens of millions.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain described the clamour as ignorant and irresponsible. He drew attention to the diminishing expenditure since 1918/19. There had been a great change since the last Budget from overconfidence, overlending, overborrowing and overspending but reaction had gone too far and trade was stagnant. Old orders were being cancelled and consequent unrest must affect the Budget estimates. Supplimentary estimates had already been presented for additional ten millions for the Civil Service and eight millions for the Navy and Air. The element in expenditure was that numerous men were retained in the dockyards and arsenals in order not to increase unemployment. It was impossible to continue thus indefinitely, and those men would have to be offered choice of further discharges or partial employment as had been done in Lancashire and Yorkshire. While the supplementary army estimates were forty millions (Labour cries of "Shame"), due to winding up of war charges and also to disturbed conditions in the Middle East and Ireland, other reductions amounted to sixty-two millions. Consequently, the estimated total was not affected. There would be additional expense as a result of unemployment.

NO REASON TO BE GLOOMY.

Mr. Chamberlain said there was no reason to anticipate that the expected revenue would not be collected. He thought that the year would end with between 200 and 234 millions for redemption of debt (Cheers). We should not be gloomy. No other country could show a parralel to that throughout Europe. Besides ourselves Denmark was the only country which paid its way and got its Budget to balance on the right side.

GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the policy of Government was to secure gradual reduction of debt and to avoid all expansion. All subsidies, bread, coalmines, railway, postal would end with the present financial year. (Cheers). Government was most anxious to achieve every economy compatible with the internal and external security, considerations which its critics overlooked. Its future policy was as follows:—All internal reforms involving additiona expenditure excepting as regards unemployment were being hung up. Ministries of Munitions, Shipping and Food were being wound up but the only method of effecting savings on a considerable scale was in the War Departments. (Opposition cheers). The Cabinet was again exploring military expenditures in the Near and Middle East with a view to drastic reductions as soon as the situation permitted. It was hoped that the Arab Government would soon take over administration and defence of Mesopotamia. Imperial troops would be reduced to a small nucleus and the country would be self-supporting. Persian Government had already been informed of our intention to withdraw the last British forces from Persia in Spring.

Continuing he said that the Cabinet was determined to maintain Navy adequate to secure safety of the Empire, but before sanctioning programme of new construction it had to be convinced that the lessons of war had been definitely ascertained especially as regards usefulness of capital ship.

It had therefore been decided, and Admiralty concurred, that the Committee of Imperial Defence should immediately exhaustively investigate the policy of future construction in light of the wartime experiences. No programme of capital ship construction would be presented to Parliament until results of investigation had been considered.

Utmost economy would be enforced in administration. Air programme and position and functions of air forces would be examined in relation to Amy and Navy.

AN AMENDMENT.

Col. Sir Godfrey Collins moved an amendment urging that the coming estimates should be reduced to utmost in order to secure a sound financial position with reduced taxation.

Sir Donald MacLean emphasised that whereas Mr. Chamberlain has budgeted for supplementary estimates of twenty millions they amounted to hundred millions.

AGAINST STARBING TEACHERS.

Mr. Lloyd George said that chief criticism had been against the Ministries of Transport, Education and Health. He pointed out that increased expenditure on education was due to increased salaries. He could not imagine a more dangerous policy than that of starving the teachers. Half-starved teachers had good deal to do with Sinn Fein in Ireland. While our own expenditure was seven times our expenditure before war, Italy's was nine, that of the United States was nine and France's ten times. We were not only paying our way but reducing debt. He said that every country in Europe was filled with admiration for the way we were facing our difficulties.

Reiterating Mr. Chamberlain's forecast of the future of Mesopotamia, he said that all it needed was a wise direction and the country would requite us for all our expenditure. Government's policy there was the policy promised to the Arabs namely to establish on Arab State under the British mandate with a Arab police and army. When the country was developed it would amply support the whole of expenditure. He added that rebellion had been crushed and he was very hopeful that next year Mesopotamia and also Palestine woud be removed as chargo against Britain's finances.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

Government accepted Sir G. Collins amendment which as adopted by 307 votes to 36.

AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC.

DR. HAINISCH ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., Dec. 12.

Vienna.—Doctor Hainisch has been elected President of Austrian Republic. He belongs to no political party but is a staunch partisan of union between Austria and Germany.

RESULT OF GREEK PLEBISCITE.

ABOUT A MILLION IN FAVOUR OF CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 12.

Athens.—It is officially announced that the result of the plebiscite shows that roughly 1,014,000 votes were registered of which practically a million were in favour of Constantine.

TURKS VS. GREEKS.

LATTER BEING ATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 12.

Smyrna.—The Turkish Nationalists are attacking Greeks at many points along the front.

AN AMBUSH PARTY SURPRISED.

MILITARY TAKE 9 PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 12.

The troops surprised an ambush part near Killarney, and took nine prisoners The Military had no casualties.

PRE IER TO MAKE IMPORTANT STATEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 5 p.m., Dec. 12.

It was stated in the Lobby last night that Mr. Lloyd George would make an important statement regarding Ireland this afternoon. It is understood that he will announce possibility of proclamation of Martial Law, while indicating readiness of Government to enter into conversations with representatives of moderate Sinn Fein opinion in Ireland.

SINN FEIN LEADERS DESIRE TRUCE.

MESSAGE FROM THEIR C-IN-C.

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT BRIGHTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

The "Daily Mail" reports that the Rev. Clune, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth, Western Australia, yesterday conveyed to Mr. Lloyd George a message from Collins, Commander-in-Chief of the Sinn Fein Army. The "Mail" adds that the Archbishop conveyed the impression that Collins and other Sinn Fein leaders are most desirous of truce and that the prospects of settlement are brighter than would appear on the surface.

NINE ARRESTS IN GLASGOW.

ON CHARGES OF ATTEMPTING TO BUY FIRE ARMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

Nine more Sinn Feiners have been arrested in Glasgow and charged with attempting to purchase rifles and machineguns from a corporal in the Royal Army Service Corps, who was at times in charge of considerable quantities. They offered £550 for five hundred rifles and £15 for every machinegun.

IRISH RAILWAYMEN AT DONEGAL.

AGREE TO CARRY TROOPS AND AMMUNITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

The railwaymen of another line in Donegal have agreed to carry troops and ammunition. This decision is expected to become general in Ireland in the next few days.

LABOUR PARTY'S IRISH MISSION.

ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT REPORTED UNSUCCESSFUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

It is understood that the intervention of the Labour Party with a view to securing truce in Ireland as a preliminary to settlement had been unsuccessful.

"FREEMAN'S JOURNAL" COURT-MARTIAL.

PROPRIETORS GET 6 MONTHS AND COMPANY FINED £500.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

The court martial has sentenced the two proprietors of the "Freeman's Journal" to six months' imprisonment and the "Freeman's Journal" Company has been fined £500.

U. S. "NATION'S" ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

BRITISH EMBASSY REFUSES PASSPORT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

Wahington.—The British Embassy has refused visa for passports for the special committee, which the Commission appointed by the New York newspaper "Nation" to investigate British regime in Ireland, proposed to send to that country. The Embassy states that such a visit would simply be utilised by others for propaganda purposes.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR WOMEN.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SENATE REJECTS PROPOSAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

The Senate of the Cambridge University has rejected by 904 votes to 712 the proposal to grant women full admission to the University. The change proposed to give the women members the same share in the control and management as the males.

BELGIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

50 P. C. REDUCTION IN OUT PUT,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Brussels.—The Belgian cotton industries have decided to reduce their output by fifty per cent.

REVISION OF TURKISH TREATY.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND ITALY AGREE.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF OUR CORRESPONDENT'S CABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 12.

An official communique issued to-day says:—The attention of His Majesty's Government has been drawn to a statement published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on December 3rd that while France and Italy were pressing for the revision of the Turkish Treaty and the restoration of Thrace and Smyrna to Turkey Lord Curzon on behalf of the British Government was opposing their efforts in fanatical determination to destroy a Mohammedan Empire and nation. There is, says the communique, not a word of truth in this statement which indeed is grotesquely false in every particular and clearly a malicious fabrication intended to make mischief between the Allies powers. Great Britain, France and Italy are acting together in absolute unison.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS PRESSING FOR RATIFICATION.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Aubrey Herbert, Mr. Lloyd George said that so far from the French and Italian Governments regarding the Turkish Treaty as unjust and unworkable, the High Commissioners had recently united to press the Turkish Government to ratify the Treaty immediately.

Asked if he knew of M. Leygue's declaration (mentioned yesterday), Mr. Lloyd George said he had not seen the newspapers.

FRENCH PREMIER IN FAVOUR OF RATIFICATION.

STATEMENT IN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 11.

The possibility of modification of the Turkish Treaty was indicated at a joint meeting of the Financial and the Foreign Affairs Committees of the French Chamber at which M. Leygues is reported to have declared himself in favour of such modification so as to make peace, which would not clash with Moslem susceptibilities. For example, it might be necessary to return Smyrna to Turkey under safeguards for the protection of the minorities. M. Leygues expressed the conviction that a complete Anglo-French agreement on the Turkish question would shortly be reached on the basis of modification of the treaty.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

REASONS FOR FALL IN PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 12.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The fall in prices has been retarded by the bear covering and the orders for shipment to India. The bear account is now largely liquidated, so the one steadying factor is eliminated. China has operated both ways during the week, more as a seller than buyer. A notable feature of the last two days has been the lack of backbone on the United States market probably owing to uneasiness due to the banking difficulties, in Dakota in connection with wheat operations. Anyhow the fact that the United States silver quotations are sometimes under London, the party in a disquieting symptom. Unfortunately for the prospects of silver, the fall in price does not at present materially increase the demand for the eastern commodities because the west has not the wherewithal to pay. The anaemia at present afflicting silver must run its course till the commodity markets right themselves and its alleviation is not assisted by the rumours of the possible speedy abrogation of the Pittman Act.

CUDGELS IN FAVOUR OF BATTLESHIPS.

CAPTAIN DEWAR'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

Replying to Sir Percy Scott, Captain Dewar who served on the Naval War Staff takes up cudgels in favour of battleships. He points out that the German submarines never sank a modern battleship. He admits that the submarines sank numerous merchantmen but they only did slowly and painfully what half a dozen cruisers with command of the sea would have done in a month. If we had had nothing but submarines at the beginning of the war our commerce would have been swept from the seas in a month as the Germans was swept in a single week. Captain Dewar expresses the opinion that much of the success of the submarine was due to our lack of preparation for it and concludes:—"The battleships are an expensive nuisance but they must remain an integral part of the Navy for many years."

"FUTURE LIES WITH THE STUDENTS."

MR. SPOOR'S MAIDEN SPEECH IN INDIA.

MEETING AT MARWADI VIDYALAYA.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union, a meeting of the students of Bombay, was held, at the Marwari Vidyalaya, on Saturday night, when Principal A. S. Gidwani, of the Gujrat National College, delivered a lecture on "Non-Co operation", Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The hall of the Vidyalaya was filled suffocation and as there was a larger audience than the room could hold it was ultimately detcided to hold the meeting in the open air at the back of the school. And consequently, there was, no arrangement made for the press.

MR. PATEL.

Mr. Patel said he was not going speak much, but he wanted to tell the conveners of the meeting that a gross mistake had been made in the advertisement. Instead of saying "Non-Violent Non-Cooperation" they had merely called it "Non-Cooperation". Indians wanted to impress upon the world that India was capable of investing Self-Government by means not of arms, but by means of non-violent and peaceful Non-Cooperation (cheers). He welcomed on behalf of the students of Bombay their distinguished visitor Mr. Ben Spoor, of the Labour Party, who had done so much for India during the past two years and more. There was no greater fighter for the liberties of mankind than his friend Mr Spoor. He had come here to see things for himself and he heartily welcomed him to this land. (cheers). He called upon Mr. Spoor to address a few words to the students.

MR. SPOOR.

Mr. Spoor said he should like to take that opportunity of thanking them on behalf of the British Labour Party for the splendid welcome they had given him They in England were watching the movements in India very carefully. Perhaps Indians were not satisfied with the state of things in this country, but neither was the British Labour Party. No one underestimated the extreme gravity of the situation. At the same time elements in Great Britain were at work to obtain a Non-violent solution of the situation. In conversation with a friend that day he had told him that he had come to India with a virgin mind. (Laughter). He had come to India in order to try and see on the spot some of their difficulties, which it was difficult to see from a distance of six-thousand miles. (cheers). Therefore, he had committed himself to no opinion. H was glad to see the evident interest and enthusiasm in that gathering of students (cheers). The situation at present wa difficult. The problems were almost insoluble, and the future lay with the students, with the young men, and he asked everyone of them with the utmost sincerity he could command to show that the responsibility was being thrust upon worthy shoulders. (Loud cheers).

MR. GIDWANI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gidwani wanted to assure Mr. Spoor the movement was not only in the air, but it had its foundation deep in their minds. (Cheers.) He had come there to remind them that three months ago the representatives of the nation met together in two of the most representative of assemblies in this land—the National Congress and the Moslem League and declared war on the established Government of India. (Laughter.) They should not laugh at it. It was a solemn declaration of war of an unarmed nation on a nation armed to the teeth. and in that war Indians felt they were going to succeed. (Cheers.) Indian welcomed the help of the Labour Party and they also welcomed the help of any one who wished to help them. But in this fight the faith and trust of Indians lay in themselves only (cheers), and in no party. They did not care for the opposition of any party either. Let them, therefore, tell Mr. Ben Spoor, the distinguished representative of the party which was friendly to India,—that they would fight in this struggle without any aid, if need be. Indians would struggle in this fight whether they received any aid from their friends, or they were opposed.

WAR DECLARED.

He again reminded them that the nation had declared war and asked the students to enlist in the army, and he had come there to remind them that they had not responded to the call. Why was that war declared? Because our representatives declared that they had lost faith in the British Government. Some of the Indians had still faith in the British Government Until a few years ago, so far as the joint councils of the nation were concerned, the national policy was to declare their full faith in the British Government and then accept the present system and accept their place within the British Empire by the good graces of the powers that be. But certain events had occurred since the Amritsar Congress which had filled their minds with doubts. Indians felt and said that the perpetrators of those horrors in the Punjab, the men who dishonoured our men, the men who spat in the face of our women, whose faces, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had told them, the sun and the moon had never seen, who made us crawl on our belly, were not punished and were still in power and they made their grievances national. Those men who had degraded humanity were not disowned by the British Government. ("Shame, shame.") Many of them were still in the Government shaping its policy. ("Shame.") Indians, therefore, felt that if they had any manhood in them they must work out their destiny and work out their salvation. (Loud cheers.) And how were they going to do that? Thanks to the British bureaucracy they had ceased to hold any arms; some of them were also telling that even if they had the arms Indians would not use them. But he was not going into that speculation that night. (Cheers.)

In certain departments of life their association with the Government was absolutely voluntary. There were things, on the other hand, in which Indians were compelled to offer their association, and what were those? Let them take, for instance, their frontiers which were defended by their machine made army, whether they wished it or not. Indians derived protection which those forces gave to them. In other departments like the Police, whether Indians willed it or not, they derived protection.

On the other hand, there were certain departments, and particularly the one with which the students were concerned, in which their co-operation was perfectly voluntary. In that department, which Indian supported by co-operating with it, Indians were determined they would no longer co-operate. Of that department their colleges and schools were the easiest instances. Nobody could compel them to attend schools or colleges any longer than they wished. Compulsory education act was not in force. They went there simply because Indians were allured by the degrees and by Government posts. Now that the Indians had decided, by an effort of their own, to show the British Government, in unmistakable terms, that they were here in India not because Indians wanted them, but because they were here in spite of them, against the wishes of Indians, and because they would not transfer the Government to Indians, Indians had, therefore, to transfer it themselves. What did the Montagu-Chelmsford reform mean? They had to transfer some of the departments to themselves, construct and reconstruct them, and use them as a lever in their struggle for freedom. The speaker was speaking to them on education because he was engaged in that task. There were other parts of Non-Cooperation programme which did not directly concern the students. They were on the one hand told by their well-meaning friends in the country, by the Liberals and Neo-Liberals, that the department of education would be transferred to them under the Montagu-Chelmsford Act. Ever since the Special Congress took place in Bombay,—the Congress in which Mrs. Besant took part, and identified herself wholly with the resolution of that Congress that if immediate self-government were granted they would co-operate with Government in the Montagu-Chelmsford reform because they had some faith in the promises of the Government—they had been co-operating. That resolution was repeated at Amritsar and it was after the Amritsar Congress that the faith of Indians was shaken.

NO-COOPERATION.

Unless the wrongs of the Punjab were righter they could not co-operate with Government. Unless the men concerned in that affair were punished Indians could not co-operate with Government; unless the Government listened to the Indian nation in questions of either national or international importance, for instance the Turkish question, Indians would not be able to co-operate with Government. All the efforts that had been made by the Indians both in Europe and India had no effect on the Turkish question in the slightest degree. How was it possible for them to co-operate when they had not the slightest voice either in foreign or their national affairs? By what means would they succeed in their struggle?

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Some of the politicians who had disagreed with the programme enunciated at Calcutta that they did not want the schools and the colleges to be emptied first, and that they want the lawyers to leave their practice first, and that they wanted a conference in the first place. Indians remembered the conference that was held at the time of the Rowlatt Act, when some of them had to walk out of the meeting. The speaker felt that in the near future they would face again with the same tragedy. In the name of the whole, the part would be sacrificed, but somebody had got to make a move and form the vanguard, and it did not matter whether it was the lawyers or the students. There was meaning in the graduated process of Non-Cooperation. Somebody would say—"why not go in to stop paying taxation?" "Why not go in for it?" But that was not to be in the first stage, and that for a very good reason. Indians had to organise their forces first. The forces in the country had to be organised first, and they should be organised first. What right had the young men to tell their elders, to go first. Times were when the young men told their elders that they were old fogies, out of touch with the young generation and their feelings, and were unable to go forward. Now the young men asked their elders to go first. It was no doubt good to refuse to pay taxation, and that stage would come. But they must remember that

(Continued on next page.)

P. AND O. COMPANY.

"COUNTRY'S NEED IS COMMERCIAL LIBERTY.'

LORD INCHCAPE'S OBSERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 9 p.m., Dec. 11.

At the eightieth ordinary general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, yesterday, Lor Inchcape moving the adoption of the report and accounts expressed regret that in view of none the too rosy future of shipping they were unable to propose more generous dividend on the Company's deferred stock. Although they had much to their regret raised the passenger rates in all directions they were owing to a high level of operating expenses carrying passengers at less than the cost. Compliance with the demands by the Stewards' and other unions for increased living space had necessarily to be passed on to the public. While appeared impossible profitably to run as separate units large passenger vessels now being built the value at which the fleet stood as a whole would bring the average value of these costly vessels considerably under the pre-war prices. A satisfactory operation of underwriting account had enabled them to increase their insurance fund by half a million to two and a half millions sterling. While the Company had difficulties to face they would, with enconomic recoverey, which must arrive be able to overcome them.

GERMANY AND SHIPPING.

Alluding to his purchase or resale government standard ships, Lord Inchcape said that he had been asked by the Government to dispose of the former German steamers and he considered it his duty to do so in order to relieve Government from the possible necessity of running them themselves. He had sold 93 ex-enemy vessels and he hoped soon to dispose of the balance. While many of the more recently built cargo ships were excellent in every way the German passenger ships were far below the British standard. His experience led him to the conclusion that the shipbuilders in this country had nothing to learn from Germany in the ship construction. He could not understand why shipping, so far from being regarded as the key industry was specially penalised under the Excess Profits Duty nor why the manufacture of the magnetos should be regarded as the key industry and agriculture the only indispensable industry should not. The war had revealed us as dependent upon Germany for the synthetic dyes, magnetos drugs and chemicals and many other articles and materials. It had also showed that Germany was even more dependent upon us. Our wartime improvisations were probably inferior but they served the emergency. To make them now foundation of the fiscal policy was the counsel of suicide. If it was necessary to foster any industry they had better have subsidiers than licences prohibition and their attendant establishments. It was just as accurate to say that these were no key industries as to say that every industry was a key industry. From the many processes materials and forms of human skill that went to the making of the products of modern manufacturing it was absurd to select one and declare it more essential than the rest where all were equally essential.

The logical outcome of agitation over the key industries was that Britain should only manufacture goods, all raw materials and ingredients of which were to be found within the British Isles or at any rate within the British Empire for to that fantastic conclusion the key industry argument inevitably led. Only the real service which Government could render would be to leave the weather-beaten strength of the British trade to fight its own battles in its own way.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.

There was a good deal of nonsense spoken about the employers and the employed. We were said the speaker, all employers of each other. Dustman employed the bootmaker, bus-driver the tailor and so on and these in their turn employed others. They employed him (the speaker) to look after the P. and O. and he employed others to help him. The nation employed His Majesty the King to reign over us which he did uncommonly well and he in his turn employed, the ministers to assist or perhaps hinder him. In fact we were already communists in the best sense of the term. Unique among the nations of the world we had freedom, social happiness and equality of opportunity and losing these precious legacies we should lose everything We had just weathered strike in the coa industry which had it continued would hav paralysed the life of the country.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE NECESSARY.

National prosperity was impossible wh exposed to such recurrent menacee to basi industries. If this country was not to become second Holland we must have industrial peace. British workman was more advantageously placed than any other bod of workmen on earth, but his benefit would be worth nothing if he did not pul his weight and restrain wild men who wer striving to wreck him. With unions restricting the output to the level of the least efficient worker and controlled by the advocates or the continuous war betwee the employer and the employed, industrial outlook was grave as could be. In such conditions it was impossible for the British manufacturer to quote terms and delivery date. As a consequence orders were going abroad and unemployment was increasing Industrial peace was becoming for us a question of national ruin or national salvation. Without harder work and durable concord between labour and capital they would never be able to break the hopeless chase of wages after prices which made it impossible for the would—be customers to buy our goods. A year of stabilised wages would recover in trade all we yilded up during the war. Without that truce, days of our commercial and financial supremacy were numbered.

Continuing Lord Inchcape declared himself an unrepentant free trader adding that he was convinced that the country's need more than ever was commercial liberty without obstruction, tariffs of a bureaucratic meddling. Even so stalwart a protectionist as Professor Hewins had declared the whole conception of the key industries to be impracticable. He had listened the other night to a moving speech by the Prime Minister which was absolutely sound economically until he came to dumping as to which he said that Government were pledged to take action. There had been no such dumpers as the British manufacturers and to embark on an anti-dumping campaign would be setting an example to which we could take no exception in others. Carried to its logical conclusion this would mean a total cessation of the international trade and we would be reduced to taking in one another's washing.

"SOUND ECONOMICS".

Economic laws must assert themselves. Foreign nations might be able to supply us more cheaply than we could supply ourselves. France might and Germany with her low mark value certainly would be competitor. Protection as remedy would be worse than disease. We had to get back to sound economics and to our gold standard if these islands were to maintain their position in the world. Governmen could greatly help a nation to get once more on a straight and narrow path of sound economics by refusing to have any thing to do with protection, by freeing industry from control, by abolishing excess profits tax which was exhausting all the reserves and presenting fresh developments and by balancing its expenditure and income. "New World" of which we heard so much would, if based on bankruptcy, not be much of a success. The Excess Profits Duty had proved unfair and pernicious. People with favourable datum line were sure of untaxed pre-war profits. Others with datum line which was unfavourable were muloted in from forty to sixty per cent. of anything extra they made. Duty through private, and business extravagance through inflated wages and consequent inflation of prices and paper currency was leading the country to financial chaos. Relied upon during the current year for large portion of revenue, Excess Profits Duty showed serious decrease with enormous reclamations against Treasury. Nobody more condemned it than the Chancellor who was its author, now that he had some years of practical business experience. It was not the Government alone which was to blame but the members who were representing the people in Parliament seemed unconscious of threat of bankruptcy latent in all sorts of schemes for which money was voted and for which we could not afford to pay.

INTRODUCTION OF DRASTIC ECONOMICS.

The Prime Minister had intimated that drastic economies were to be instituted. It was to be hoped that he would in this respect show, the same courage as he displayed during war. Economy did not consist in dismissing a few Whitehall messengers and typists. As example, there were crowds of functionaries on the Tigris fattening on Government pay and doing work which commercial community there could do better at less cost who ought to be wiped out.

Before war forty per cent. of our exports went to Europe and neither we nor any of our Allies nor any of the states brought into a precarious existence by joint victory would be prosperous and stable until economic recovery was general and included both the vanquished and the victors. One and all would revive from war in proportion as Germany, Austria, Russia and Hungary revived. One reason for depression of the British industry was absence of the continental demand. It was something to the good that we were at last making a beginning towards resumption of trade with Russia, but much more would have to be done it Europe was to find its feet. For five years Europe had produced merely to destroy. As a consequence Europe and the world were poorer. Wealth so destroyed was now represented by paper obligations from various Governments which meant from people themselves. Interest on this debt could only be paid by taxation and taxation could only be paid by production failing which there must ensue bankruptcy on partly or wholly repudiation. We had got into this position:—Higher wages and shorter hours were everywhere demanded yet unemployment was increasing and Government was starting relief measures at the expense of the taxpayers. Men who were not allowed by their Unions to take employment at the world economic wage the Government proposed to support out of the consolidated fund. The whole system was wrong and was bound to end in disaster. Nothing which those who had the charge of the great concerns could do would achieve success if the cardinal principles were disregarded and their financial, industrial and labour difficulties would be surmounted only if they steered a safe and prudent course.

CO.'S SOUND FINANCIAL POSITION.

Referring to the P. and O. Company Lord Inchcape pointed out that even if it were broken up to-morrow, which it would not be, and assets sold below the market value, its preference stock paid in full, its debentures redeemed at a par, its employees pensioned off, and the directors compensated for loss of office, sufficient would remain to give the deferred stockholders to-day's market prior for holdings and possibly more. (Applause).

In conclusion he referred with regret to a loss sustained by the death of former colleagues Mr. Williams and Lord Cunliffe and expressed his gratitude to the commanders, officers and engineers and subordinates and to the company's employees all over the world for their loyal and fraternal cooperation in carrying out the work of the company.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Directors and the staff.

AMERICA AND JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS.

JAPANESE AGITATION DENOUNCED.

AMERICAN UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING ADVOCATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 10 a.m., Dec. 12.

Washington.—In the House of representatives Kaha of California, the Chairman of the Military Committee, referred to differences between Japan and United States regarding the immigration of Japanese into California. He denounced the constant agitation in Japan which installed hatred of America in the masses of Japanese. He asked:—Are the Japanese trying to bring about a conflict between the white races and yellow and brown races? The world had recently learned that the United States was not too proud to fight if forced into war. He advocated universal military training as the best preventive against war.

FUTURE LIES WITH THE STUDENTS.

(Continued from previous page.)

before that stage, they should have ceased to take any benefit from the payment of that taxation. They should not have any education which was the outcome of that taxation. The word gradual meant that. It did not mean eternity as in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act. (Laughter.)

SHAKING MORAL FOUNDATION.

Their subjection could be forced in some certain departments. It was by the false value they set on those two departments—law and education—that Indians had been deceived into subjection. They had begun to believe that there was something good in the modern education that was imparted to them, something that the giving up of it was a greater tragedy than the gain of self government. There was a feeling even among the Non-Cooperationists that other things might be given up, but not schools and colleges. When Indians ex-communicated their castemen they did not say that their *hooka* was good and they would smoke it and not take his food. (Laughter.) If they wanted Non-Cooperation they could not say that they would have good things only and not the bad things. If Indians wanted to shake the moral foundation of the Government they should have nothing to do with it. (Cheers.) In the Gujrat University, they did not recognise the Government at all. They were their own Government. (Cheers.) With that determination before them they had a great possibility in the future. Otherwise, the future historian of this year would write that in the year 1920 a few claimed freedom, but the rest kept them down as slaves!

They were told that the present system of education was so good that it had produced for them a Gandhi, a Tilak and a Gokhale and other illustrious men. Indians were told as a proof of the greatness of the British system of education that it had given them all those men. He wondered when they read their Ramayana which spoke of such men as Rama what system of education was prevailing then! Their great men had grown up in spite of the system of education. They were not the products of the Bombay or any other University In this land they had great men in spite of the system which prevailed, and if they wished to restore their ancient basis, Indians must stand on their own feet. It did not matter whether they had five thousand graduates or fifty thousand. But it did matter to them whether those fifty thousand graduates were slaves, and whether they would work for the future generation. From that point education must be considered. When Indians had declared their fitness for self-government, Indians had declared their fitness to direct those institutions for their own salvation to help them fight for their own freedom. They would find that it did not take long to provide for education. Wherever there were any clever students they came out themselves and institutions were started to provide education for them. Except with his own institution, other institutions were busily engaged in fighting Non-Cooperation. There were disturbances everywhere and nobody knew what the future had in store. If they meant to make themselves absolutely independent of the Government, and they could withdraw allegiance from the state, he would repeat with all the emphasis he could control that a year was too long a period for that.

EXPERIENCE IN PAST.

The speaker then said that some people were waiting for the Nagpore Congress to give them the definite mandate, but the time for further inactivity had gone, and the time for a definite decision had come. They were confident that they were on the right path and that victory lay before them. (Cheers.) Referring to the failure of the national education movement in Bengal, the speaker said it failed because it was a provincial movement and the activity behind it was merely provincial and the whole province of Bengal was not even engaged in it. The whole province was almost antagonistic. The leaders of the movement themselves did not send their boys to that college, because nobody was serious about it.

STUDENTS' DUTY.

Concluding the speaker appealed to the students to give up their colleges and schools and so fulfil their part of duty so that they could take up the next part of the movement because the first part had already succeeded. Let them so act that at the next Congress they would be able to tell the Congress that they had succeeded in their part of duty. If they could be wholehoggers, the students would make the next part easier, as each part was calculated to make the next part easier. Each part was calculated to make the next part successful, and it was their bounden duty to make that next part successful. (Loud cheers.)

MR. NEHRU.

Mr. Javahirlal Nehru then addressed the audience in Hindustani and exhorted them to give up their colleges and schools and join the national institutions for the sake of the self-respect of their country.

The Chairman then announced that Mr. Gidwani would be glad to answer any questions that might be put to him. Some questions were then asked which Mr. Gidwani answered to the satisfaction of the audience.

INTERPELLATIONS,

In reply to a question whether students should disobey their parents and against their wishes leave schools and colleges, Principal Gidwani said there were certain occasions when they had to obey their conscience and disobey their parents. In their scriptures and religious books they had plenty of such examples which they had treasured in their memories and honoured. Until lately such examples were held up to them, for them to emasculate, and were they going to make a fetish of obedience when the question of Non-Cooperation with Government for the sake of their country was concerned? Only when their conscience told them to do so they should be prepared to non-cooperate, and disobey their parents and so take their lives into their own hands. It was on such occasions, he would ask the students to disobey their parents. They should not do it to please somebody else, unless they felt the call was in them. (Cheers.)

With regard to another question whether medical students should leave their colleges, Mr. Gidwani said his advice was general and applied to every self-respecting Indian. About young school-boys leaving their schools his statements were general and applied all round. He also said that they applied to those people who thought that the call was persistent and who clearly felt that there was no other alternative. He had known students who felt such things, who had so acted, and who were prepared to work for their livelihood. If people of youthful age were prepared to go to any extent in response to the call and conscience and country Mr. Gidwani did not think that their age mattered. He would point out that Hindu scriptures had told stories in which instances were given when children below the age, which was now considered, was necessary they should attain to call them responsible, had acted against their parents. When they were told those stories they were asked to admire them; but now they were asked not to admire them. Mr. Gidwani was prepared to take the fullest responsibility for the statements he had made.

In response to a question whether students who had gone to the United States and other countries should leave their colleges, Mr. Gidwani said as regards students in other parts of the world he would point out that Indians were struggling not with the United States, not with the French Government, nor even with the British Government and nation as such had they any quarrel. Their quarrel was with the established Government of India and they had no quarrel with any other nation or any other religion. They only wanted to knock the bottom out of the moral prestige of this Government. (Cheers.)

MR. BOMANJI'S GIFT.

Mr. Patel announced that Mr. Bomanji had been pleased to give a sum of Rs. 10,000 for the library of the National University at Ahmedabad.

FRENCH HEROES BURIED ALIVE.

MONUMENT NEAR VERDUN.

PATHETIC INCIDENT NARRATED BY PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 10.

The Havas Agency says:—M. Millerand to-day unveiled the monument near Verdun in commemoration of the heroic death of a whole company of French infantry who during the Battle of Verdun in 1916 were buried alive in their trench under masses of earth raised by aerial torpedoes and heavy shells. The trench was levelled with the ground and the men standing with rifles in their hands were buried. The bayonets are still protruding from the ground.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH BILL.

THIRD READING PASS IN COMMONS UNNALLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 11.

When the House of Commons assembles this afternoon for an important debate on economy it will be after an interval of eight hours for the House rose at a quarter to seven this morning after spending the night discussing numerous amendments to the Ministry of Health Bill, a complicated measure dealing with the postwar problems including *inter alia* hospitals, housing and extension of the lunacy laws. Only twenty members were present at the finish and a number were asleep.

Amendments were moved chiefly by the economists who considered the measure too costly and the Labourites who wished the scope of the measure to be enlarged. The Government a month ago dropped thirteen clauses of the Bill in deference to the criticisms of burden it imposed upon local rates.

Eventually the Bill passed the third reading.

GRECIAN THRONE.

THE DIE IS CAST.

GOVERNMENT WILL INVITE CONSTANTINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Dec. 11.

Athens, Dec. 8th.—The die is cast and ex-King Constantine will be in Athens at the end of the next week. The Government will invite him to respond to the clearly expressed wish of the nation to return.

Arrangements are being made for every available unit of the Fleet to escort him from the Isthmus of Corinth. The Chamber will meet on January 1st. It will bear the character of a Constituent Assembly.

WHY ARGENTINE WITHDREW FROM LEAGUE.

NOT A PRO-GERMAN ACT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 11.

Paris.—M. Puyrredon, Argentine delegate denied in an interview that the withdrawal of Argentine was a pro-German act. He considered that the league would be building on sand, if it worked on the present lines. He was of the opinion that it was a question not so much of admitting Germany to the League, as of forcing her to enter. Only thus could Germany's policy be effectively controlled.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

HEATED DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 11.

Geneva, Dec. 9.—There was a heated debate in the Assembly yesterday, the Canadian, Mr. Rowell, and the Australian Mr. Millen, objecting to the permanent character of the technical organisations on hygiene and transport recommended by the Committee, whose report was presented by M. Hanotaux on the ground that they were developing a fashion which would prevent the assembly from controlling the expenditure thus ultimately leaving the direction of affairs to the European countries. The matter was adjourned till to-day when the suggestion of Lord Robert Cecil who adopted that the organisations be given a year's trial.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE.

50 PER CENT REDUCTION IN CROP PREDICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 10.

Memphis (Tennessee).—Mr. Thompson ex-President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange has predicted fifty per cent reduction in the coming cotton crop which, he said, would not exceed six million bales.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

U. S. CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 11.

Washington.—The International Communications Conference urges that there should be an increase in the cable between North America and the Orient and America and Australia and proposes the establishment of an Electrical Communications Union for promoting extending and improving international telegraphic and telephonic communications by land wires, cable radio and other forms of signalling and also the establishment of an Electrical Communications Council consisting of the representatives of Britain, France, Italy, Japan United States, and four representatives selected by the other Powers to encourage improvement of communications.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Troops were herried out on a warship from New Zealand to break the labour strike, in spite of the protests of the Labour members of the New Zealand Parliament. In New Zealand itself, the passions of the mob against Indian workmen have now been stirred up, and anti-Indian persecution has begun in that distant part of the world, as well as in other places.

Since this is the treatment meted out to Indians in different parts of the British Dominions; since Mr. Gokhale's phrase "Pariahs of the Empire", has become literally the truth; since, in Fiji alone, 30,000 Indians are now selling up all their property and claiming to be repatriated with the utmost possible speed,—since all these things and much more have occurred within the past few months, has not the time come for the Indian people seriously and soberly to think out what the phrase "within the British Empire" really means? Has not the time come, to consider the treatment of "Indians abroad", along with the questions of the "Punjab" and the "Khalafat", making it a third most potent reason for the demand for complete Swaraj, with out any further delay?

FIJI AND THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

If we are to judge events in the light of Indian national honour and self-respect; if the Great Awakening that has now come to pass means the determination to undo national wrongs, then the news which is now trickling through, slowly but surely, from Fiji, announcing in phrases hard to understand some grave disaster, must cause the whole country "furiously to think." These, our own countrymen, were induced to go out to those Islands, in the Pacific (some twelve thousand miles away from their Motherland) on the distinct guarantee, both from the Indian Government and from the Colonial Office, in London, that they should receive fair and equitable treatment; that, on the expiry of their term of service, they should obtain equal rights with others of His Majesty's British subjects. Educational as well as political privileges were promised to them. It was only on these distinct understandings, that the Indian people consented to the dangerous and doubtful experiment of indenture at all. It must be very clearly recognised by all, that the Government of India with full and complete knowledge sanctioned every regulation accepted and passed every condition of labour; agreed to every rule about professional recruiting in India itself; arranged the treatment of emigrants on the passage out; laid down conditions of housing, payment, etc., etc., which should be allotted to Indians when they reached the Islands. For all practical purposes, the Indian Government and the Fiji Government acted jointly as "Contractors of Indian Labour." They contracted, that is to say, for this Indian labour on behalf of the Planters and the sugar companies, on certain conditions, which were regulated by the Indian Government itself, before the indenture system was tried at all.

The Immoral Contract.

How utterly immoral the contract was, may be seen from a single outstanding fact, viz., that the agreement was ratified by the Indian Government, in the first place, that 33 women should go out with every 100 men; and later on, that 40 women instead of 33 women should go out with every 100 men. For some years, the Fiji Government, in the interests of the Planters and the sugar companies, stoutly resisted the raising of the number of women from 33 per hundred men to 40 per hundred men, because the women cost the same amount of money to "transport" (to use their own word), but were not so valuable as labourers. The Agent in Calcutta protested, on the grounds of morality, that such a shortage of women was highly dangerous and unsafe, but he was told by the Fiji Government to mind his own business,—I have myself seen the actual correspondence,—so scandalously cheap was the honour of Indian women held by these employers and contractors of labour. Such a farce was the "protection" of Indian women by the paternal Indian Government.

The result of these regulations was nothing less than appalling. Even in the Fiji Government's own report it was acknowledged again and again that morality in the "coolie lines" was "very bad." Herded together, in an utterly inhuman sex ratio, of three men to every one woman, and residing in a distant foreign land, the women were forced to prostitute their honour and their chastity. They had to "serve" the men, as the phrase was in Fiji. In Council paper No. 54, which was placed on the table of the Council Chamber of the Fiji Government and passed unanimously by the Legislative Council and published to the world, this almost unprintable sentence was written:—

"When one Indian indentured woman has to 'serve' three indentured Indian men, as well as various outsiders, the results as regards gonorrhea and syphilis cannot be in doubt."

What in Infamy.

Imagine for a moment, how the shame and dishonour of these poor Indian women was thus openly and flauntingly placarded before the eyes of the civilised nations, in that one damning sentence! What an infamy! What a disgrace!

And the women, who were thus led to their doom of misery and infamy, were for the most part unsuspecting victims. Any one, who knows the village women of the United Provinces, knows well how they preserve their chastity. Yet it was concerning these same decent village women of India, that this sentence quoted above from the Fiji Government Report has been published to the world.

Can it be wondered at, if, under these conditions, the suicide rate among indentured Indians went up to twenty times the Indian rate, and the murder rate to over forty times the Indian rate,—the murders and the suicide being almost entirely due to sexual jealousies and quarrels, and the murdered victims being almost always the poor betrayed and outcast Indian women?

This then was the condition of Fiji Indian labour under the Indenture System. For forty years, Indian women were taken out in shiploads to endure such a life. For nearly forty years all this was sanctioned and regulated by the Indian Government's own regulations. When I went out to Fiji, the one fact that was always thrown in my face was, that every single thing I objected to, on account of its flagrant immorality, was sanctioned by the Indian Government!

Sanctioned Immorality.

On January 1st, 1920, the cancellation of all the remaining Indian indentures took place. All the Indians in Fiji were made free. But from that moment, the European treatment appears to have become worse and worse. The perfectly legitimate demands of the Indians for higher wages and a fairer share of the profits were met with a blunt refusal. Riots occurred and the military were called in, with machine-guns,

(Continued in Column 5.)

MADRAS LABOUR TRAGEDY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF FIRING.

GOVERNOR SHIFTS BLAME ON MR. WADIA!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

The following account of the disturbances at the Buckingham Mills has been issued by the Madras Publicity Bureau:—

In consequence of repeated complaints of assaults it was found necessary at the beginning of this month to supply a police escort to the coolies who have been carried every day from the harbour to the mill and back, and there has been a police guard at the mill of twenty men in the day-time and ten men at night. Ever since the police escort has been granted lorries containing coolies have been subjected to attacks from crowds throwing stones. The escort up to and including the 8th instant consisted of one European officer and a few constables who travelled in the same lorry as the coolies. On the 8th this guard, when the stone-throwing began, attempted to arrest some of stone-throwers, but was left behind by the lorry and had some difficulty in making its way to the police station. In order to strengthen the force and to enable it to make arrests it was decided on the 9th that the police escort should travel not in the lorry with the coolies, but in a separate lorry. On the 9th evening one batch of coolies was taken from the mill to the Law College without incident. On the return journey to the mill the police lorry was at considerable distance behind the other. In the Perambur Barracks Road it was assailed with volleys of stones. The lorry was stopped, the police descended, and though the crowd immediately attempted to disperse succeeded in effecting two arrests. As soon as the police got into the lorry again and started towards the mill the stone-throwing began, but there was no further incident before it reached the mill.

CROWD DISPERSED BY FIRE.

On the second journey two lorries started from the mill at about 4-55 p.m., the lorry containing coolies being 100 or 150 yards in front of the police lorry, while five mounted men were in front of all. Large crowds had assembled at the corner of Farren's Road and Perambur Barracks Road and at the open spaces alongside Perambur Barracks Road. At the first of these two places the mounted police and two lorries were subjected to concentrated volley of stones. Several persons were struck, one constable being severely injured and the police under Deputy Commissioner's orders fired three rounds of buckshot, with the result that the crowd there immediately dispersed. Stone-throwing was resumed along the road, but the lorries had by that time gained speed and though several occupants of the police lorry were struck no one was injured severely and the coolies were safely delivered at their destination. The police lorry subsequently returned in order to change the guard at the mill and on this occasion was accompanied from Periampet stations by the Commissioner of Police. At some places, viz., open spaces on both sides of Perambur Barracks Road and near the corner at the turning into Farren's Road, the party was again subjected to severe stoning, but reached the mill and changed the guard.

POLICE AGAIN FIRE.

The relieved guard of twenty men accompanied by the Commissioner, two Deputy Commissioners and one Assistant Commissioner and one Inspector then came away in the lorry at about dusk. Stoning began again near the corner of Farren's Road and Perambur Barracks Road and after the lorry had crossed Straham's Road, it increased to an unprecedented extent and about half way between Straham's Road and the culvert near the pumping station, the hail of stones was so great and so many men were being hit that the Commissioner gave orders to open fire again and three rounds of buckshot were fired causing immediate dispersal of the crowd. The lorry was stopped and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner got down to see whether any casualties had been caused, but could find none. They then went on and the journey ended without any further incident.

ONE DEAD AND FIFTEEN INJURED.

It has since been ascertained that 16 persons received injuries, of whom one boy about 10 years of age had died, but it is believed that the injuries of others are not severe. Of these sixteen, eleven, including the dead boy, were or had been mill employees, two others were employees of Perambur workshops. The police have all along exercised the greatest self-restraint and there is no doubt that on both occasions on which they opened fire there was the imminent risk that the whole party would be overwhelmed. It is noticeable that on the 10th morning the coolies were able to make the journey from the harbour to the mill unmolested.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held touching the death of a boy named Babu Rao, who was among the injured in Thursday's disturbance near Buckingham Mills. The boy, whose nationality was wrongly given as Mahomedan in the previous message, was in the crowd which pelted stones at the police and subsequently was found lying on the ground bleeding through the forehead. He was removed to the Labour Union premises and subsequently to the General Hospital and died a few hours after his admission.

GOVERNOR'S STRANGE ATTITUDE.

MR. WADIA DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

Both Mr. Wadia and the Commissioner of Police had interviews with the Governor on the evening of the disturbance. Major Goldie (Military Secretary), in a letter to Mr. Wadia, says that while his Excellency does not wish to enter into the discussion of the details of the occurrence, which must be a matter of future enquiry, he wishes to say that from information he received from the Commissioner there could be no doubt that large and organised crowds during the last two days had by stone-throwing and other means endeavoured to obstruct the passage of workmen in the vicinity of Buckingham Mills. Under the circumstances as it was essential to secure law and order his Excellency had instructed the Commissioner to take such steps as he considered necessary to stop such disorderly proceedings. The letter further states that if any unfortunate incidents should arise owing to collision between the police in the performance of their duty and riotous people, then a large share of the responsibility for such incident must rest upon Mr. Wadia and those who claim to control and represent the interests of workers in the city.

Mr. Wadia has replied protesting against the attitude of his Excellency, asserting that yesterday's shooting was uncalled for and stating that as he and his colleagues had been obliged not to approach the Buckingham Mills workmen the entire responsibility for shocking incidents like Thursday's must rest on persons other than themselves.

THURSDAY'S FIRING AT MADRAS.

1 BOY KILLED: 15 WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

A communique issued by the Madras Publicity Bureau in connection with Buckingham Mills trouble says:—The police employed in connection with the guard and escort duties at Buckingham Mills, were assaulted by a large crowd, throwing stones on three separate occasions on 9th evening. On two of these occasions the fusillade was so severe that the police had to open fire to save themselves from annihilation. Six rounds of buck-shots were fired in all, under the personal orders of Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, and so far as has been ascertained, the total casualties among the crowd amount to one boy killed and eight men, one woman and six boys wounded, but in no case seriously.

COL. WEDGWOOD IN RANGOON.

CONDEMNS CRADDOCK SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

Colonel Wedgwood arrived here on Saturday morning and was met by a group of Burmans including some students. He called at the Government House during the morning and saw the Lieutenant-Governor. He will visit Mandalay and leave again for Calcutta on Thursday. He is staying as the guest of a wealthy Burman merchant.

In the course of an interview with a "Rangoon Times" representative, Colonel Wedgwood said he entirely opposed the Craddock Scheme as it did not give fair expression on English lines. Communal representation was very objectionable from the English point of view and was the worst method of protection for the minority. The indirect election element in the Craddock Scheme was thoroughly bad and found no place elsewhere in the British Empire. The worst part of the scheme was the separation of rural and urban areas. The proposed number for representation of interests was brought forward through the buraucrats being ignorant of political thought and principles. He would beg his fellow-countrymen in office in Burma to have more regard for British history and traditions when they were forming the new democracy in the East.

NEW BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FIRST PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Nawab Sir Syed Shamsul Huda, who retires from the Calcutta High Court bench at the end of this month, has been selected by his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay as the first President of the Bengal Legislative Council.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

A notification by the Director of Public Instructions to all heads of Anglo-Vernacular schools requests lists of absences without leave to be submitted with penalties to which absentees are liable and states that penalties will be inflicted unless absentees return within a fortnight. Parents and guardians should be informed of the serious position in which absentees have placed themselves.

PROCESSIONS FORBIDDEN IN RANGOON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

The Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, has issued a notice prohibiting all street procession except funerals, unless 72 hours' notice is given to him.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer rate is one shilling and four three-fourth pence and that for Demand Bills one shilling and four thirteen sixteenth pence.

Messrs. C. R. Das and Bepin Chunder Pal, who are now at Dacca, opened a national school at Dacca and another at Naraingunj.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1919-20 ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1920 has been issued by the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust. The report *inter alia* states that "the year under review was the first complete year since the Armistice of November 1918 and though it cannot be said that normal peace conditions were restored the trust adopted a distinctly forward policy to cope with the great dearth of accommodation, a condition of affairs which is not peculiar to Bombay and is to be found at the present time in most civilised countries of the world. It proceeds, in addition to the provision of building sites the work of constructing chawls for the poor was taken up in right earnest and steady progress was made inspite of the difficulties of securing labour and plant.

In last year's report it was mentioned that the year was a record one in respect of the disposal of lands and the expansion of the ppriesbs programme. This record has been easily broken. The number of plots leased was 547 as compared with 252 in the previous year and the November programme of works referred to above and more particularly described in Appendix O-1 of this report is by far the most ambitious programme ever contemplated by the Trust.

SYNOPSIS OF TRUST'S WORK.

The Trust's capital account transactions show how 789 lakhs have been spent on the city, viz., 56 on the development of building estates on certain Government and Municipal lands temporarily vested in the Trust and 733 on the acquisition and development of the Trust's own estates.

The Trust's general account transactions, showing how the burden of interest and sinking fund charges to date (313.1 lakhs) on the capital (608 lakhs) borrowed by the Trust has been shared by Government (11.7 per cent.)) the Municipality (42.1 per cent) and the Trust (46.2 per cent.). In a supplementary statement, Appendix B-4, the Municipality's net actual yearly contributions to the Trust under section 72 aggregating Rs. 127 lakhs are shown.

The Trust's estates as at the end of 1919-20 show how they have been developed Total developed area 33.48 lakhs square yards, valued at Rs. 518.8 lakhs; undeveloped area 37.9 lakhs square yards, acquired at a cost of 257.7 lakhs. The original grants of land under Schedule C and D are also shown.

The schemes undertaken by the Board show the area and expenditure already incurred in respect of each scheme, the progress made in 1919-20, the further work to be done and the estimated cost thereof, aggregate estimated cost 1,254 lakhs, of which 704 lakhs had been spent to end of 1919-20.

A tabular statement show the area acquired in each scheme with actual cost of acquisition to date and estimate future cost. Total 52½ lakhs square yards acquired for nearly Rs. 549 lakhs; 79½ square yards yet to be acquired at a probable cost of Rs. 498 lakhs.

A tabular statement show the progress in easing building sites on the Trust's developed estates. Total 1819 sites covering 21.64 lakhs square yards leased at annual rentals aggregating nearly 21.3 lakhs, leaving 186 covering 2.3 lakhs square yards with rental aggregating 1.7 lakhs yet to be leased.

Police Accommodation schemes undertaken by the Trust, show that in 8 completed schemes accommodation for 28 officers and 380 men with their families has been provided on sites aggregating 0.2 lakhs square yards in area at a cost of Rs. 13.3 lakhs on which Government have to pay the Trust Rs. 0.62 lakhs as annual rent.

A list of chawls constructed by the Trust for the poorer and working classes, show that in 57 completed chawls accommodation for 19924 adults has been provided on sites aggregating 0.77 lakhs square yard in area at a capital cost of Rs. 43 lakhs. Annual rents (from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5 per room per months) aggregating Rs. 2.79 lakhs per annum; capital cost per adult accommodated Rs. 215.8.

Total roads all completely drained, sewered and lighted aggregating 15.2 miles in length and 3.8 lakhs square yards in area are handed over to the Municipality, including 21620 square yards handed over in 1919-20. Others complete and incomple aggregating 8.8 miles in length and 2.3 lakhs square yards in area, yet to be handed over; cost of roads toda to Rs. 46.8 lakhs for construction (excluding cost of land.)

SEWRI KOLIWADA SCHEME.

The Sewri Koliwada Scheme No. 59, is for the improvement of the hmlet of Sewri Village, where the fishermen live, and Naigaum, Fergusson Road, and Love Lane Schemes, are mainly for the erection of chawls, for the working classes. During the year, the construction of chawls was started for Mahars and for trust peons, but neither were completed. The construction of chawls, is being accelerated, as much as possible, and every endeavour is being made to cope with the difficulties of labour, plant, and material. It will be seen that all the above now schemes, are estimated to result in an ultimate loss. Substantial progress has been made in the acquisition of the several properties in the Kolbhatwadi Scheme, which was described in detail in last year's Report. Amicable settlements, where possible, have been effected with the owners of the more valuable properties, with a view to their obtaining a lease of a developed plot.

VACANT TENEMENTS.

The number of vacant tenements in the Trust's acquired houses and chawls was 49 at the beginning and nil at the end of the year. These figures are exclusive of the tenements closed as unfit for human habitation. 20, old buildings on the Trust estate were demolished containing 148 tenements of which 124 were of one room each. In accordance with the usual practice the dishoused tenants were offered accommodation in neighbouring Trust's buildings or chawls and almost all the tenants accepted the accommodation offered; very few went to buildings outside. The new residential accommodation made available for the city population in the Trust estate during the year (neglecting shops and other non-residential quarters) amounted to 2.142 tenements, *viz*:—

Lessees' houses 1,032, Sion and Matunga 408, Nowroji Hill Eestate 142, Suparibaug 239, Agripada East 260, Sydenham Road 45, Foras Road Scheme 53, 16, Total 2,142.

The long standing balance against the Trust in the way of an excess of tenements demolished over new tenements provided on their estates was thus substantially reduced by 1,994 tenements and now stands at 4,533 as shown below:—

Tenements demolished up to date 23,755, Tenements provided in Trust chawls, including Spring Mills chawls, 5,192, Tenements provided in semi-permanent camps 2,224, Tenements provided in Poice chawls 1,162, Tenements provided in Board's lessees' buildings 10,644, 19,222. Balance against the Trust 4,533.

COOPERATIVE HOUSING

The cooperative housing movemeat in Bombay showed marked progress. The Board encouraged the movement in a practical manner by granting concessions to the societies which had approached them for plots on the latter agreeing to limit their dividends. Most of the societies are constructing their houses on the Dadar-Matunga Estate.

The following Cooperative and other societies were given plots:—

(*a*) *Non-housing Societies* – —

1. The Indian Education Society.
2. The Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, and
3. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage.

(*b*) *Housing Societies*.—

1. The Bombay Hindu Housing Association.
2. The Zoroastrian Society.
3. The Hindu Association.
4. The Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Society.
5. The Bombay Cooperative Housing Society.
6. The Kutchi Vsia Oswal Society, and
7. The Telegu Building Society.

PREVENTION OF PROFITEERING ON BOARD'S ESTATE:—

With a view to check as far as possible, profiteering by tenants on the Board's estates, the Board as a rule declined to allow transfers of the benefits of the agreements for plots before completion of the buildings. The exceptions made were in the cases of *bona fide* transfers made without consideration for family reasons. In the past it was usual for the Board to allow transfers in all cases taking one-third of the consideration money as their share. After completion of the building the tenant (or lessee if he had obtained a lease) is of course free to transfer the property subject to the formal consent of the Board in the case of the older leases (where this consent had been declared necessary).

NATIONAL EDUCATION MOVEMENT.

MR. C. R. DAS AT DACCA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Dec. 11.

At a public meeting this afternoon, Mr. C. R. Das presiding, Mr. Fazlal Huq said the withdrawal of students from Government institutions was somewhat premature Let the leaders, he said, prepare the ground properly. Mr. C. R. Das remarked that if all students came out he would start a national college the next day, to which he would offer all he was possessed of. Mr. Srishchandra Chatterji said arrangements for national education at Dacca had already been made.

The Principal, Dacca College, has issued the following notice:—As an effort is being made by some leaders of the non-cooperation movement to induce students to leave institutions in opposition to parental wishes, it must be distinctly understood that no meeting in connection with non-cooperation should be held in the college land and any student absenting from college in defiance of authority renders himself liable to penalty and his name will be struck off the rolls and he will not be readmitted in any Government institution.

The appointment of Dr. Brijendralal Beal, as Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, is officially notified. The appointed takes effect from the 15th instant.

With regard to the alleged misappropriation of Rs. 8,000 by Corpl Fraser Bain of the Royal Air Force, Bangalora, it is stated that he was entrusted with the money to the bank, and had obtained four days leave from about the same date Failing to report himself, inquiries were instituted.

Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, called on for hearing on Friday the case against Sukhlall Karnani, J. C. Bannerjee, A. F. Salendra and J. Stodard in connection with what is known as "Munitions Scandal." Mr. Khoda Buksh who appeared for Sukhlall Karnani applied for postponement. Hearing was adjourned to 31st January next.

The Maharaja Dighampatiya has been returned to the Council of State and Babu Jogendranath Roy has been elected to the Bengal Legislative Council.

The following gentlemen have been elected to Indian Legislative Assembly:—Raja of Kanika, Mr. M. S. Das and Babus Nimai Charan Mitra and Braja Sunder Das.

At the Calcutta High Court on Thursday Justices Richardson and Huda summarily rejected the appeal preferred by F. E. Bucher, an ex-police Sergeant, who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Alipore of abetment of dacoity and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The prosecution case was that Butcher with six others went in a taxi to the house of Dhari, Sardar of Budge Budge and after killing the durwan by firing revolver decamped with Rs. 36,000 in cash and jewellery.

* * *

Votes were recorded for European candidates from Calcutta constituencies on the 10th December. For three seats there were seven candidates, namely, Rev. H. Anderson, Dr. Adrian Caddy, Mr. Malcolm Crawford, Mr. J. Campbell Forrester, Mr. W. A. Phelps, Colonel A. J. Pugh, Mr. W. R. Rao and Mr. C. O. Remery. The electoral roll is about four thousand, of which about seventy per cent were recorded.

CHARGE AGAINST MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

TELEGRAPHIST'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad again heard the case in which Inspector O'Brien of the C. I. D. charged Dr. Joseph DeSylva, a medical practitioner with culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing the death of Miss Dorothy Barwick by an act done with intent to miscarriage.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. DeCunha.

A TELEGRAPHIST EXAMINED.

Hugh Duncan Everett, a telegraphist, examined by Mr. Kirk-Smith said on November 9 he went to the dispensary of the accused for some medicine for himself; the accused was then in the surgical room. The accused came out and asked Pink to go to Dr. Easden at the Motlabai Hospital and fetch an ambulance, as he had a patient who was bad and who wanted to be sent there. The accused looked a bit worried; no note was given to Dr. Easden nor the patient's name. The accused's sleeves were tucked up. He went to the Motlabai Hospital to Dr. Easdon who directed them to Dr. Macgregor who, after taking Rs. 10 as deposit, ordered an ambulance to be ready and asked them to go away. When they returned, the accused was at the dispensary and as asked them whether the ambulance was coming. The ambulance arrived at 8-40 p.m., that is, in about 25 minutes. The accused had asked them to hurry up. Witness saw the patient being carried out and he helped them to put her into the ambulance. The witness recognised her as Miss Barwick, whom he had known before by sight and name. She had a blouse and a bit of cloth round her loins. It was not fastened, but simply laid across. She was cold and conscious and was speaking to Pink. Her hair was loose and she looked as if she was in pain; she was making a dull groaning sound; her legs were bare. In this condition they carried her out and put her into the ambulance. When she was brought out the witness thought she smelt of brandy. He did not notice any bleeding. She was covered up after she was put into the ambulance with a sheet which was brought; it was a coloured one. Small crowds had collected outside by this time. The accused told the hamals to take the ambulance to the hospital as soon as possible. After the ambulance had gone, the accused told them that the patient was bad and that she had no friends. After that they went home and the witness did not take the medicine he had come there for; he did not say much about her to Pink. His impression was that the accused would follow the patient.

In reply to the Court: He knew the deceased for a year; he had met her at a dance and never saw her afterwards until he saw her in the dispensary. The witness was accused's patient, and his acquaintance with the accused was that of a patient and doctor. He had not asked the accused what the deceased was suffering from. He left without the medicine because he had forgotten all about it. The following night, his statement was recorded at the Byculla Police Station by police officers who took him from the accused's dispensary where he had gone for medicine. The witness had no conversation with any one on behalf of the accused. Neither the witness nor Pink offered to accompany the ambulance.

HAMAL'S EVIDENCE.

Dharma Babli, a hamal in the J. J. Hospital, then gave evidence. He said the patient was lying flat on a table; she was moaning and also moving and gasping. She was there wrapped up in a white cloth. She was not conscious, so far as he knew, at the time of removing her to the ambulance. He could see blood on the *chudder* wrapped round the deceased and he could not notice from what part of the body she was bleeding. When he asked the Sahebs to come with them, they said: "You take the ambulance away, we are following." Neither a note, nor any message was given to the doctor. While she was being taken away, she was making the sound of "Ah, ah" with her mouth open. At the hospital Dr. Easdon asked him from where the patient was brought, and he told him what had taken place. He could not see the patient bleed during her removal.

The case was then adjourned.

ALL-INDIA PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI Dec. 10.

1325 deaths from plague against 1843 seizure throughout India have been reported during the week ending 27th November 1920. Provincial figures are:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 219 deaths, Madras 218, Bihar and Orissa 114, United Provinces 8, Punjab 6, Burma 35, Central Provinces 65, Mysore State 273, Hyderabad State 112, Central India 5, Rajputana 9, North-west Frontier Provinces 1, and Coorg 1.

Lord Chetwynd arrived at Calcutta on Thursday and will stay at the Government House.

The draft constitution of the Congress has been referred by the United Provinces Congress Committee to a Sub-Committee. (A.P.)

GURUKUL BRINDOBAN.

The Anniversary of the Gurukul University, Brindoban will be celebrated from the 24th to the 28th December, 1920. All the famous speakers and the leaders of the Arya Samaj will attend the Anniversary. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bharatpur has promised to be present on the occasion, and some other Maharajas are also expected.

Lieutenant K. S. Madhavsingh, whose appointment to the Indian Imperial Police as a probationer was announced in the Home Department communique dated 9th September 1920, having accepted a permanent commission in the Indian Army, the Government of India have approved the appointment to the Indian (Imperial) Police in the Bombay Presidency of Lt. Sujayat Ali, M.B.E., son of Khan Bahadur Khadir Nawaz Khan Sahib Bahadur.

INSULT AND HURT.

A JEW CONVICTED.

STATION MASTER'S REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, Pirojshaw Nusserwanji Mehta charged a Jew, Raymond, an engineer in the Dawn Mills, with insult and voluntarily causing hurt on the 18th November.

It was stated in the course of the complaint:—

THE COMPLAINT.

I am a broker and reside at Dadar. On the 18th instant, at about 7-50 p.m., I was going to up-platform, Byculla Station, to catch a train to Dadar. In the station compound, I saw accused sitting in a hack victoria and arguing with a Mahomedan gentleman. I also saw a bedding belonging to that gentleman on the box. That Mahomedan gentleman complained to me that he had just arrived from Poona with his wife and had engaged that victoria, and placed his bedding on the box and went to fetch his wife. In the meantime, accused had taken wrongful possession of the gharry and refused to vacate, although the gharrywalla also had asked him to leave. I requested the accused to allow the Mahomedan gentleman to go with his wife in that gharry. Upon that the accused got excited and began to abuse me. He called me "Bloody Kagra," i.e., a crow, and used other insulting expressions and when I remonstrated, he left the gharry and came down, and gave me a blow with clenched fist on my left cheek, and then gave me another severe blow with clenched fist above my right eye, which caused a severe wound, from which I bled profusely. Even after that the accused dealt me three or four blows on my face. The Railway policemen and the station-master witnessed the assault, but did not interfere. I demanded the name of the accused, but he refused, and tried to abscond, but I prevented him. Accused got into a gharry and the station-master interfered on his behalf, and told me to drop the matter, and I appealed to him to get me the name of the accused, but the stationmaster refused to help me. I also complained to some city police constables; the station-master went away with the accused in the same gharry. A police constable took me to the J. J. Hospital, where injuries on my forehead were treated. I also complained at the Agripada Police Station and was referred to the Railway Police. So I came back, and again applied to the station-master for the name of the accused, but he refused to help me. As I did not find any responsible police officer there, I left, and the next day applied to the Railway Police Inspector and got the name through him.

Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman for the complainant and Mr. R. Solomon for the accused.

DEFENCE STORY.

The defence of the accused was that he had engaged the victoria first and had told him to drive to Parel, but the driver refused and then the Mahomedan came. When he was arguing with him, complainant interfered and abused him; he said these "Salas" are practising *zulum* and that he would see that justice was done. The complainant also caught him by his collar and tie in self-defence and under provocation accused struck complainant.

Knock, the Station-master, Byculla, was examined as witness for the accused and said that he had seen the complainant holding accused's throat and the complainant was bleeding. He could not say who first assaulted. He further admitted that he was a friend of the accused, was on visiting terms with him and that he left with the accused in the same victoria. He further admitted that the complainant came to the station the same night and asked for the name of the accused. He did not give the name, but referred him to the police, because the complainant did not ask for it "nicely and politely."

A complaint had been made about the station-master's conduct to the Traffic Manager and the matter was under enquiry.

The Magistrate, after hearing evidence and arguments, convicted the accused of both charges—of insult and voluntarily causing hurt. In the course of his judgment he said it was the duty of the complainant as a citizen to interfere and prevent a poor uneducated man's rights being trampled upon by a man in higher position. The evidence clearly showed that the Mahomedan had brought the victoria from outside and when he went to bring his wife, the accused took wrongful possession of it. Complainant was quite right when he said that he wished to see justice was done. It was not proved that the complainant had given any provocation or held the accused first.

KNOCK'S REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

He regretted very much to say that the attitude of the station-master was not proper and his conduct was reprehensible. It was his duty as a pubic servant, being a Railway servant, to help the injured party and at least to get the name of the assailant when demanded. Instead of that he tried to shield the accused who was his friend and put obstacles in the way of the prosecution. Although an inquiry into Knock's conduct was pending, still it was his duty to express his opinion about the conduct of a witness who came before him and he regretted to have to make these remarks.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

He convicted the accused on both charges and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 1-8-0 as costs. If the fine was paid Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Mr. Nariman on behalf of complainant said that he wished to forward that sum to the Indian Defence Fund. The Magistrate said that the amount would be kept in Court till the period of revision was over and then be handed over to whatever fund the complainant desired.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING

JOHNNIE H. WINS THE WINTER PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Bombay Racing Season began on Saturday with the holding of the First Extra Meeting. An interesting programme of eight events with full fields provided good sport and sound speculation. for a large assembly. The weather was hot and the foul emanation from Love Goove added to the discomfort of the public, who felt the heat very much. Three jockeys fell down in the 3rd race, but fortunately none were injured. The lawns this year lack their verdant appearance and no flowers have yet appeared to brighten the place. The scanty monsoon we received this year no doubt accounts for this poor horticultural display, though lovers of flowers and vegetation hope that as the season advances the Mahalaxmi Race Course will wear its usual cheerful aspect, as Major Hughes, the energetic Secretary, will no doubt do his utmost to beautify the place in the manner which has often caused the admiration of visitors to our Race Course. The alteration to the totalizators met with the approval of punters as the figures on the indicating board can be read from far. The refreshment lounge was also much admired and great pains have been taken to ensure the comfort of the public The special addition for mineral drinks much needed and now congestion before the bar is now reduced to a minimum.

The three divisions of the Baghdad Plate were the first three events of the day. In each of which large field paraded. Huntsman won the first division in convincing style, Reeman the favourite, who ran prominently throughout the journey, petered away just before the grand stand. He is still too bulky, a few more gallops will do him a world of good. Kusra was a strong favourite in the second division, but though the start was an indifferent one, and Kusra suffered in consequence, it is doubtful if he would have been able to beat Isonomy in whom his stables has the greatest confidence. Good Star also was strongly fancied and succeeded in securing third place.

The success of Mr. S. A. Wahed's colours on Saturday caused great pleasure to his many friend, as it is a long time since the well known Green and White sleeves has passed the post first. Mr. S. A. Wahed is one of the oldest sportsmen here and his keen interest in racing is still green as his colours.

The verdict in the third race might have been different but for the fall of three horses which interfered with the field at the turn. Trade Mark, however, who was always in front throughout the journey, met with no opposition in the straight and came away to win easily by three lengths.

The Redcar Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 3rd Division saw a field of 12 out. Mr. Pine's bracket was favourite, next in demand Archer and Maiden Palm. This race provided a sensational finish when Pine Park his stable companion, Oregon Pine, Lemon and My Patsey passed the Grand Stan locked up together. The verdict was given to Pine Park and Lemon, second a short head behind, while Oregon Pine and My Patsey dead heated for third place a head behind. An objection for bumping was upheld and the race given to Lemon. Maiden Palm looked poorly and Archer looks very big yet Gladiator who has been transferred from the 2nd Division to the 3rd Division ran very disappointingly.

In the Tulsi Plate of 5 furlongs for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, Waterloo was picked as the best of the lot and the fine manner he ran justified the great reputation he established for himself at Poona. Still it must be admitted that good as he was it was really the expert riding of Brown that secured his narrow victory from Grey Reynard who was well handled by McPherson.

Belle Syme, Forward III, Viola and Johnnie H. found numerous supporters in the Winter Plate of 6 furlongs. In this race also Brown proved his clever horsemanship by winning from Viola who ran a good race with Belle Syme, close at her heels.

A field of thirteen started in the Juvenile handicap of 5 furlongs for 3 years old Margaret Joyce who proved herself a grand filly at Poona won this event comfortably from Huon River who appears to be a very fast performer.

Balloon flattered his supporters in a sensational manner in the Teheran Plate while the supporters of other candidates looked uncomfortable till he was overtaken in the straight Chieftain, capably ridden by that excellent rider: B. Easton, then challenged and won a fine race by a neck. Karikata and Shahzada ran well but Benares, the hope of not a few, disappointed his followers very much.

In spite of the board which clearly indicates the seats reserved for the press in the grand stand, a number of Europeans with their ladies and a few Parsees persisted in obtruding therein, though they were very politely requested by Sergeant-in-Charge not to trepass in the reserved box. It is regrettable that such people behaved in this manner and were determined to ignore the rules laid down thus setting a bad example to others.

With the beginning of the Racing Season, hundreds of "Sporting Clubs" have blossomed forth all over Bombay for the purpose of taking bets. In Bellasis Road alone there are about eight. Some of them display amusing sign boards. Close by to the stables at Byculla, a newly painted board informs the public the name of a Club and underneath one reads:—

RACE BATTINGS ARE TAKINGS HERE.

These betting shops prove very useful to a great number of menials who cannot attend the races; from an early hour on race days, every class of domestic servants, artisans, poorly paid clerks and others of like standing, are to be seen crowding these shops to back their selections.

Details:—

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. Winners since 31st March 1919, once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance —Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. A. E. Stephen's HUNTSMAN 9-7, Longhurst .....
Mr. Holme's BRINDISI 9-2, Cracknell 2
Mr Munshi M Yussuff Khan's GOOD STAR 9-3, S. J. Meeking 3
Messrs M Mahomedally and M. Shirazee's Shums 8-13, Bowle y .....

Did not run: Napoleon; Sirtib.

Also ran:—Doncaster 9-6, Mystic 9-3, Sir Visto 9/3, Red Flower 9/3, Financier 9/3, Nassau 9/3, Gallatin 9/2. Weston 8/13, Gay Peter 8/13, Reeman 8/13, Latiff 8/12. The General 8/12, Paris 8/2, Cartridge 8/2, Grey Gazelle 8/2.

The Race:—A good start was witnessed when Good Star, led Gallatin, Mystic, Shums and Huntsman for the first half mile, Gallatin then retired, Huntsman having secured the rails came with a wet sail to win comfortably from Brindisi and Good Star by 1 3/4 lengths, ½ neck separating the second and third, ½ length third and fourth.

Favourite: Reeman.
Time: 1min. 27 2/5secs.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 107. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 83-8 and Rs. 43-8.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 52-8. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 37 and Rs. 19.

Trainer: Yussuf.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division, W. A. Winners since 31st March 1919, once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener 12lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ISONOMY 8-13, Donnelly .....
Mr. A. Burreed's BLACK GUINEA 8-13 S. J. Meekings .....
Mr. F. Valimohamed's ALIGARH 9-3, Cracknell .....
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Yadhgar 9-3, C. Longhurst .....

Did not run: Dholpore; Rajkumar.

Also ran: Sher Khan 9/7, Beadmaker 9/3, Kaiumers 9/3, Meddler 9/3, Kusra 9/3, Buttonwood 9/2, Tired Tim 9/2, Sugger 9/13, Haydn 8/13, Paleface 8/13, Gazee 8/12 Cummer 8/12, Small Diamond 8/12, All Clear 8/9.

The Race:—An indifferent start was effected in this race when Gazee sprang out of the barrier closely attended by Yadghar, After two furlong had been covered Yadghar assumed command and led a straggling field into the straight where Isonomy, Black Guinea and Aligarh closed on the leader and after an exciting finish Isonomy won on the post by a short head, 3/4 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 27 4/5secs.
Favourite: Kusra.

1st Tote paid win Re. 251-8. Places Rs. 78-8, Rs. 58-8, and Rs. 79.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 239-8. Places Rs. 57-8, Rs. 29-8 and Re. 37-8.

Trainer: Jassim Mahomed.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. (Div III). Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division, W. A. Winners since 31st March 1919, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance —Panies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' TRADE MARK 8/13, Easton .....
Mr. Heath's DILAWAR 9-3, McPherson ...
Messrs. Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's COMPLIMENT 9-6 S. J. Meekings .....
Mr. Mark's Centry 8-13, Bowley .....

Did not run: Crescent.

Also ran: Ayr Laddie 9/9 (fell), Hero 9/7, Tasmania 9/7, Charity 9/3 (fell), Nasaralla 9/3, Zainulmuluk 9/3, Embassy 9/3, Karam 9/2 Special 8/13, Surban 8/12, Mighty Atom 8/12, Royalty 8/12 (fell), Sir Richard 8/2, Young Revenge 8/2, Bluee Diamond 8/2.

The Race:—They were dispatched to a level start when Centry made the pace from Dilawar and Trade Mark, at the turn Ayr Laddie, Charity and Royalty came to grief, bringing down their riders, Centry was done with and Trade Mark smothering all opposition won easily from Dilawar and Compliment by 3 lengths, 3/4 length, ½ length.

Time:—1min. 27 1/5secs.
Favourites: Dilawar and Centry.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 121-8. Places Rs. 38-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 35.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 12 and Rs. 22.

Trainer: A. Hoyt.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. M. Gocudass' LEMON 8-8 Harrison ...
Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE 9-0, McPherson 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's MY PATSEY 7-3, Jones
Mr. Pine's Pine Park 8-11, Bowley .....

Did not run: Hibernia, Lupinus.

Also ran: Archer 9/4, Love Glass 9/2, Arles 7/4, Gladiator 8/4, Maiden Palm 8/6, Barto 8/4, Marcedia 7/11, Another Night 7/6.

The Race:—After some delay they were sent away to a good start when Maiden Palm, Love Glass and Pine Park made the early running Maidan Palm retired after furlongs leaving Pine Park with the lead, Lemon, Oregon Pine and My Patsey joined the leaders at the turn and these four entered the straight locked together, Pine Park swerved near home interfering with Lemon, he won by a short head after an exciting finish but on an objection being held the race was awarded to Lemon, Oregon Pine and My Patsey with a short head away.

Time:—1 min. 44 secs.
Favourite: Pine Park.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 50-8. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 64 and Rs. 144-8.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 72. Places Rs. 20 Rs. 12 and Rs. 54-8.

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE TULSI PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (On Round Course).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's WATERLOO 8-4, Brown .....
Mr. M .Goculdass' GREY RENARD 8-0, McPherson .....
Mr. Noble's DUBLIN 8-3, Buckley .....
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Peacemaker 8-6, Bowley

Did not run: Khailan; Golshan.

Also ran: Bhookhri 9/4, Chrysanthemum 7/2, Mechanic 9/0, Aladdin 8/4, Vershan 8/1, Shanavaz 7/10.

The Race: Peacemaker cracked the pace from Bhookhri and Grey Renard, Waterloo lying fourth in a bad position on the rails, they raced in this order till the home turn when Waterloo squeezed in on the rails behind Peacemaker and made a great race on the post with Grey Renard winning by a neck, ½ length, neck.

Time: 1min. 9 1/5secs.
Favourite: Waterloo.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 7 Rs. 25-8, and Rs. 22.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 10-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 17 and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250. Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. R. S.'s JOHNNIE H. 8-2, Brown ... 1
Mr. Heath's VIOLA 7-13, Donnely .....
Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME 8-2, Townsend .....
Mr. Pine's Penny Pie 8-9, Bowley 4

Also ran: Forward III 9/0, Forfeit Lass 8/10, Miss Rollestone 8/7, Glass Rock 8/4, Royal Jewel 7/8,

The Race: Penny Pie was first away when the barrier rose, closely attended by Viola, and Johnnie H, Miss Rollestone also appeared prominent for the first ½ mile at the turn Viola secured the rails but soon lost them to Johnnie H, who holding everything safe won in convincing fashion by a neck 3/4 length, short head.

Time: 1 min. 17 2/5secs
Favourite: Johnnie H.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 11 Rs. 9-8, and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer: Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP. Distance furlongs (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses 3 years old only.

Mr. S. N. Mohamed's MARGARET JOYCE 9-3, Townsend .....
Mr. Kelso's HUON RIVER 7-8, Lambert ...
Mr. Heath's MOSSLY 8-7, Donnelly .....
Mr. Gold's Mexican Eagle 7-12 Harrison ...

Did not run: Larry Quin; Bathurst.

Also ran: Prince Prodigal 9/4, Cahir Lass 9/4, Look Ahead 7/0, Like Magic 8/10, Pine Box 8/6, Ampanda 7/2, Overseas 7/5, White Simon 7/4, Hibernia 7/3.

The Race:—Huon River was first in his stride pursued by Margaret Joyce, Pine Box and Mossley, near home Margaret Joyce closed on the leaders and though Huon River stuck to her, she won by 3/4 length, 1 length, head. Mexican Eagle placed fourth.

Time: 1min. 1 1/5secs.
Favourite: Margaret Joyce.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 28 and Rs. 29.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 12-8. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 19 and Rs. 11-8.

Trainer: M Ryan.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CHIEFTAIN 8-10, Easton .....
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's KARIKATA 9-2, Bowley .....
Mr. Heath's SHAHZADA 9-0, McPherson ...
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Malta 7-10, Harrison ...

Did not run: Bismark.

Also ran: Benares 9/0, Nevermind 8/12, Tiger 8/5, Taj 8/2, Paladin 8/1, Investor 7/9, Anxious 7/7, Asfoor 7/9, Kitchener 7/5, Peninsula 7/2, Balloon 7/4.

The Race:—Balloon flew out of the machine establishing a long lead, at a respectable distance where Karikata and Shahzada, at the home turn Balloon was collared Karikata then assumed command with Shahzada on his girths, Chieftain however came with a strong run and snatched the verdict by a neck, ½ length, ½ length.

Favourites: Karikata and Taj.

Time.—1min. 41 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 100. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 27-8, and Rs. 36.

2nd Tote paid win Rs. 70-8. Places Rs. 21 Rs. 20 and Rs. 19-8.

Trainer: A. Hoyt.

CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

ROUBAIX WINS WELLESLEY PLATE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The prelimi extras that usher in the big Calcutta Meeting came to an end to-day and next Saturday will see the commencement of the big meeting. The most exacting critic present to-day, could not have found fault with the weather conditions, nor could he have been dissatisfied with the attendance of racing men and big fields; but it was another matter finding out the winners from among the large number of horses that competed in each of the first six races. It was, however, by no means an outsider's day. Two hot favourites Roubaix and Martin duly materialised and Eager To also got there, though it was with the skin of his teeth. A well backed second favourite, Blackfriar, won also. The greatest outsider of the day was Fitzclarence, who won the second most important race of the afternoon, the Cornwallis Plate from On Leave, Red Quill and his stable companion Antic. On him the machine returned the biggest dividend of the day, Rs 178. The Wellesley Plate, the most important race, went to Roubaix, he having won this race last year. There were ten starters, all a fine lot, and amongst them Roubaix caught the eye most. Scatwell also drew good many critics towards him and so did Unitoi and Mordennis. Roubaix opened at 2 to 1 on in some books, but was so heavily backed that the name was absolutely rubbed off from the boards. In the race he lay in good position all through, and the moment Huxley called on him he came out and won. Scatwell was the last for more than three quarters of a journey, and then chased Roubaix; but it proved a hopeless one. Unitoi also ran well. Both Le and Scatwell will improve with this race. The biggest field of the day went out in the second division of the Bentinck Plate and Second Sight, whose starting price was about eights, romped home. Pont Neuf, when hailed as the winner of the first division, had to strike her colours to Eager To, whose performance was deserving of Praise. The two divisions of the Theatre Plate were won respectively by Martin and Bell Chance ,the former starting a hot favourite; but the most sensational finish, if Eager To's win excepted, was the fight between Black Friar and Bally Apple. From the stand it looked as if the latter had won; but the fact was Black Friar had secured a head victory.

Details are given below.

THE BENTINCK PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ivan Jones' SECOND SIGHT, 8-12, Biggins .....
Messrs Heather Tand Lyon's DOUBLE WIN, 8-8, Wood .....
Mrs Willson's STILL BETTER, 8-8, Dobie .....
Mr Dees' SUNNY TIME, 7-0, Japheth .....

Also ran:—Picket 9-3, Verna 9-2, Hurdygurdy 9-1, The Devil 8-11, Roidock 8-10, Tourney 8-9, Traceable 8-9, Little Life 8-7 (car. 8-9), Lookout 8-6, Mirror of Fashion 8-5, One Too Many 8-4, Princess Ila 8-1, Quanta 8-0 (car 8-2), Lady Archer 8-0, Paganani 8-0, Fine Time 7-13, May Lass 7-10.

Won by half length, 1½ lengths between second and third, ½ length between third and fourth.

Time: 1 min 28 3/4 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 21 and Rs. 22.

Betting: Fours Still Better, sixes Double Win, eights Second Sight, fives May Lass, tens Sunny Time and One Too Many, twenties and fifties the others.

The race:—A big field was sent off in capital style, Second Sight, Double Win, Still Better and Sunny Time showing out prominently. Immediately after them came Verna the Rest not having any show. After going two furlongs, Verna showed signals of distress, but other retained their position. Stalling off the determined challenge of Double Win the leader managed to last it out and win cleverly by half length.

THE BENTINCK PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Beg Mahomed's EAGER TO, 9/3, Morris .....
Mr. Swan's PONT NEUF, 8/1, Northmore
Mr. Frank's MILLMOUNT, 8/5, Orrell ...
Mr Thaddeus' BATIRA, 8/7, Meekings ...

Also ran: Wolfram 9/2, Catier 8/13, Iete Monte 8/13, Quite Dark 8/11, Polly Hopkins 8/11, Gentle Saxon 8/7 (car 8/8), Ensay 8/5, Sole Bay 8/5, Muskovit 8/5, Galley Law 8/2, Gibberish 8/2, Idy I 8/1, No Ball 8/0, Royal Sign 8/0, P M 7/11, Maharani 7/3, Hugh Roe 7/2.

Won by a head; 1 length between second and third; a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 28 1/5 secs.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 40 and Rs. 39

Betting: Threes Eager To, fours Muscovite, fives Pont Neuf, eights Gentle Saxon tens Quite Dark, Sole Bay, No Ball and Royal Sign, twenties to fifties the others.

The race:—Pont Neuf was the first to break the line. She led from Gentle Saxon and Balira and then came Galley Law and Millmouse. Pont Neuf continued to lead with Millmount and Balira, gradually improving their position. Pont Neuf was now hailed as the winner, when Eager To seemed to drop all of a sudden from some mysterious region. Going stronger of the two, he soon had mare in difficulties and wrested the lead from her almost on the post.

THE CORNWALLIS PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Goculdass' FITZ CLAVENCE, 7/10, Herbert .....
Mrs Geddi's ON LEAVE, 8/9, Northmore
Mr. Thaddeus' RED QUILL, 8/12, Ruiz ...

Also ran:—Allan Brig 9/6, Violini St. 8/13, St Nathey 8/12, Antic 8/12, Golden Square 8/10, Solo Bridge 8/10, Passing 8/5, Glenalvon 8/5, Eagle's Nest 8/2, Poseidon 7/13, Kilrea 7/9, Hapton 7/7, Lady Myra 7/6, Ramadan 7/6.

Won by neck. 1½ lengths between second and third: ½ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 42 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 178. Places Rs. 51, Rs. 25 and Rs. 24.

Betting:—7 to 2 on Leave, fours Antic, sixes Red Quill, sevens Golden Square and Eagle's Nest, others tens to fifties.

The race: They were sent off fairly even, Kilrea at once dashing to the front and bringing them along with passing toiling in year. Kilrea was attended by Hanton and Fitz Clavence, and then came Red Quill, Antic and Allen Brig. Kilrea and Hanton retired two furlongs from home and Fitz Clarence assumed the command. At half the distance On Leave emerged from rank and offered a vigorous challenge, she lost by short neck.

THE THEATRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Leckies' MARTIN, 8/1, Rose .....
Mr McGees' BUFF MAIL, 8/4, Reynolds
Mr Thomas' LOUGH CORRIB, 8/9, Ruiz
Mr Dees' SIMPLE SIMON, 8/9, Doy ...

Also ran:—Larigot 9/7, Durban 8/9, Devil' Bridge 8/5, Steel Blue 8/0, Aquae Solis 7/10, Khedol 7/8, Tycoon 7/8 (car 7/10).

Won by 3 lengths, short head between second and third, head between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins 12 2/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 27 and Rs. 23.

Betting:—5 to 4 Martin, fours Durban, sixes Steel Blue, eights Buff Mail, tens and more others.

The race: The horses kept well together for a couple of furlongs and then Loguh Corrib went to the front, Rheidol, Simple Simon and Durban being his nearest attendance. There was no change in their order, all they had made for home. Here, Buff Mail and Martin challenged fast, stopping Lough Corrib, Martin won extremely easily from Buff Mail, Lough Corrib saving his place money by short head.

THE WELLESLEY PLATE. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Goculdass' ROUBAIX, 9/7, Huxley ...
Mr Galstaun's SCATWELL, 8/8, Walker
Mrs Ainsworth's LITTLE NAN, 9/7, Rose
Mr Thaddeus' UNITOI 7/11, Meekings .....

Also ran: Mordennis 9/7, First Flier 9/7, St. Quinn 9/7, King's Fare 9/0, Charlies Smile 8/5, Helford 7/11.

Won by 1½ lengths, neck between second and third, 3/4 length between third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 8 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 12. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 26, and Rs. 20.

Betting:—No Price Roubaix (opened 2 to 1 on) tens St. Quin, fifteens Little Nan, Helford, Unitoi and Scatwell, longer prices the others.

The race: Mordennis and his rider Wood parted company at the starting gate. The riderless horse was seen following the field at some distance round the course past the winning post. During the preliminary stage Helford led, with Little Nan second and St. Quin third. Then came Roubaix with Scatwell at the ruck and First Flier and Unitoi running between from the half mile post. Scatwell began gradually to improve his position, Roubaix assumed command a furlong from the post, followed by Little Nan, with Scatwell and Unitoi fast making up the ground. At half the distance, Scatwell had beaten Little Nan and went after Roubaix on a fruitless chase. Roubaix won as in the December Plate a hard fell.

THE THEATRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Kennedy's BELLE CHANCE, 7/12, Rose .....
Mr Fleming's ZILIA, 9/0, Northmore .....
Mr Roychandhuri's LLOYDS, 8/5, Higgins
Mr McGees' MONSIEUR JAMES, 8/1, Smith .....

Also ran:—Dehaviland 9/0, Kit Grey Leg 8/13, Paradise 8/6, Tarnapol 8/5, Spook 8/4, Cylarity 7/10, Paradise 8/6, Tarnapol 8/5, Spook 8/4, Cylarity 7/10, Victoria 7/1, Balsam 7/1.

Won by a length, 3/4 length between second and third, 3 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 minutes 12 1/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—5 to 2 Zelia, 7 to 2 Lloyds, fives Dehaviland, sixes Belle Chance, longer prices the others.

The race:—Spook was the first to break the line. He led the field till the five furlong post, where the order was, Spook, Dehaviland, Zelia, Monsieur James and Belle Chance. Near the three furlong post, Dehaviland assumed command for a brief space of time. Zalia soon after challenged him, and settling his pretensions in the few strides assumed command. She was now charged by Lloyds and Belle Chance; the last named won.

THE BREEDERS' PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Mr Ali's BLACK FRIAR, 7/13, Orrell 1
Raja Sripal and Kvur Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE, 8/4, Mason 2
Mr Garda's SUBMARINE II, 7/0 (car. 7/1) Rose 3
Mr Conningham's MUNGAR, 7/7 (car 7/11) Dobie .....

Won by a short head, 6 lengths between second and third, 8 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 46 1/5 seconds.

Totalizators paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—5 to 4 Bally Apple, twos Black Friar, 5 to 2 Submarine, sixes Manger.

The race:—They were despatched without any delay. After Mungar Hid brought them along for about a furlong, Bally Apple took it up with Mungar second and Black Friar and Submarine following. Mungar soon fell back last; and, after shaking off the attention of Submarine, Black Friar went in pursuit of the leader and, although it looked an impossible task, was just managed and Black Friar won by a short head on the post.

THE POONA OPEN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENTS.

The above Tournaments will be open to all teams belonging to Sporting and Educational Institutions (Military teams excepted), but the Committee reserve the right of rejecting any entry without giving reasons.

The events will be played as far as possible on the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana grounds in Poona; and all the arrangements will be under the control of the Committee.

The Tournaments will commence on the 15th of December 1920 and are expected to last for a week.

The matches will be conducted according to the rules of the Association Football, except when otherwise specified. The result of the Tournaments will be decided on the competitive system i.e., the competition in each succeeding round will be among the winners of the preceding round till the final round which will decide the champion.

The winners of the final will be the champion team for the year and will be awarded a Shield called: "The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana Football Challenge Shield" which they will hold for a year. In addition to the Shield a silver cup will be given away as a prize to the winners. The cup will be their sole property.

All applications for entries should be forwarded to the Secretary, Poona Open Football Tournaments. They must reach the secretary on or before the 10th of December, 1920, together with the fee which is Rs. 10 for each team.

A separate trophy called the "D. B. Bhopatkar Football Cup" is kept for competition which will be open only for *bona-fide* school teams and the winner of the final will hold it for a year

PUNJAB POSTAL STRIKE.

AMRITSAR MEN JOIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

The postal strike situation remains practically unchanged. The Amritsar postal peons went out on strike yesterday in sympathy with Lahore.

(Continued from Column 6.)

is not our Western dialect. If we were to keep the East to save something from the world that the war has shattered we must base our pleas on the realities.

The word needs this out. It is right that it should be developed. It may help us a few years to restore a civilization ruined in Austria and Russia, shaken in Germany, threatened here by the shortage of coal. But, instead of smiling sadly at the cant of mandates, invented to amuse the too simple Mr. Wilson, let us work out its honest implication. If we are trustees for the people of Mesopotamia it follows that the profits won from the oil belong to it and not to us.

Every argument for the nationalisation of coal in this country (England) tells at least as strongly for the nationalisation of oil in Mesopotamia. Take the same type of manager and engineer who serves the Shell or the Standard, Trust, promise him adequate reward for zealous work and it is grotesque to contend that he would show less energy and skill in working for the Mesopotamia state than for working for a board in London.

Assign the oil to a world trust, and you may be sure that its price to the consumer will be fixed by the interests of this monopoly, battening on scarcity. Assign it to a public body and you may hope to break the conspiracy of the ring.

A HAPPY DREAM.

And what of the profits? The profits would serve to restore the ancient civilization of Mesopotamia. The climate may be improved by a forestation and drainage. Irrigation would bring under cultivation this fabulously fertile plain. The surplus from the wealth of the oil would serve to peat here colonies from over-populated or unhappy Eastern lands. This dream will not be realised to-day. It was to frustrate such dreams that the capitalist coalition made the last election,, and won the right to dictate the peace. It talked of hanging the Kaiser. It meant exploiting oil. But to see the aims of one's opponents is no reason to keep silence about one's own. This matter interests Parliament. While the other parties dispute over the rival claims of the cosmopolitan syndicate the all British trust, let the Labour Party intervene with reminders that the natural wealth of Mesopotamia belongs to its inhabitants, and that we pledged ourselves when we took a mandate, to be its disinterested guardians. Let it boldly advocate the Socialist solution. To this cynical world let it offer our faith

THE OIL AND THE MANDATE.

MEANING OF MANDATE.]

(The article given below is from the pen of Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the English Liberal Leader, and is an attempt to show why Great Britain conceived it her moral duty to assume a mandate over the whole of Mesopotamia.)

During the war it was a duty, which honest Socialists obeyed, to analyse the war aims of the capitalist societies around us. Could it be that they were actually fighting for the abolition of war and the triumph of national ties? With much difficulty, and at some risk, we were able to show, long before the war's end that the main objective of both sides were the coal fields and the oil wells, the trade routes and the ruin of competitors. The worst of hypocrisy is that it breeds cynicism, and we were all degraded by dabbling in this line. To-day the need for this detective work is over. The mask is dropped, and the peace treaty revealed the mind of the governing classes. Let us face the facts, as we faced the plain records of history. Every one knows that the Bristol traders went to the African coast to get slaves; no one troubles nowadays to refute the excuse that the real motive was to evangelise these black souls.

The Turkish treaty tells its tale as plainly. The visitors have openly partitioned the Ottoman Empire into spheres of economic interest. That term has the merit rare in the diplomatic vocabulary, of conveying its meaning plainly. It means concessions, railways, mines, plantations, banking monopolies.

FRENCH IN CILICIA.

France for example, has marked out Cilicia as her economic sphere. This rich alluvial plain grows cotton and much else. It happens to have had also an Armenian population. Had France claimed a mandate for Cilicia one might have supposed that part of her purpose was to establish good government, and to protect the wretched survivors of massacre. That is not even implied when she earmarks an economic sphere. The Armenians, in point of fact, after a recrudescence of massacre, were actually being shipped away to safer places. French finance is going to exploit the riches of the soil without admitting any responsibility toward the inhabitants.

The older form of economic imperialism really brought some measure of order, security and even education. That is out of date. To-day one exploits without duties. The philanthropic side of modern imperialism has been devolved upon the League of Nations, much as rich men compound with their consciences by sending a donation to the charity organisation societies.

SHARE OF ITALITY.

Or, take again the Italian acquisition. Italy has no coal fields of her own, and she therefore, takes for herself three fourths of the rich mines of Eregliа (Heraclia) on the Black Sea coast. There is an engaging frankness in the gesture. She stretches out her hand and takes what she needs. Of all the Allies Italy alone has been true to her professed ideal. It was "sacro egoismo."

IMPORTANCE OF COAL.

From coal one naturally turns to oil. Coal is the chief raw material of modern politics, both at home and abroad. The source of air power, the key to dominion and wealth. It is the understanding of the coal problem by all the leaders of the capitalist world, more than anything else, has brought Europe to its present pass.

It is mainly because of coal shortage that Germany starves, Austria dies, France watches the franc fall, and we gasp the controllers' prices. Oil, however, is a possible substitute for coal. M. Briand, may have been right in saying that the future belongs to the state which has the most of it. What very general belief explains the impulse which grew in the brains of our statesmen to guarantee the independence and integrity of Persia. It explains why a British warship was sent to Batum, when the Bolsheviks recovered the rich wells of Baku, for the pipe lines connect the two towns.

Above all it explains, as Mr. Lloyd George told Parliament with the utmost candour, why we have taken a mandate for the whole of Mesopotamia. Those who think in terms of strategy only would have been satisfied to hold the coast regions. Those who think in terms of oil were determined to keep Mosul in the far interior. Precisely how the Prime Minister managed to wrest Mosul from France is still a diplomatic secret. The secret treaties, adorned as they were, with pleasantly coloured maps, assigned Mosul to France. She has somehow been bought off with one-fourth of its yield in oil.

OUR GUARDIANSHIP.

Mesopotamia, then, is assigned to us under a mandate, and we are henceforth the disinterested guardians of its native population, trustees for their welfare, under the League of Nations. We are now preparing for this high responsibility by an excited discussion in the Press as to who shall exploit the oil. There are two chief schools of thought. One, rallying behind the Prime Minister, proposes to confide the development of this oil field to a big cosmopolitan trust, the shell combination, a branch of the Royal Dutch Corporation which riva's the American Standard Trust and has also its officials drawn from the English diplomatic corps. The other school contends that only an all British company is fit to shoulder this profitable duty. We were, of course, disinterested in assuming this mandate, but after, all profits will accrue and it is as well to keep them in the family.

Against this assay in imperialism the religious instincts of the East come with their pathetic protests that Mesopotami is part of the sacred island of Arabia, a place of pilgrimage an appanage of the Caliphat. Tha

(Continued in column 5.)

After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis, etc., a glass of

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OFFSHOOT OF A KIDNAPPING CASE.

MURDER OF A DURWAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

In connection with a kidnapping case a durwan was murdered, last night. A woman was cited by the accused as a witness. On Monday the woman witness left the house of the accused, where she was staying, and went to live in another house, last night. Six men went to the house where this female witness had taken shelter, and demanded to see her. The durwan at the gate objected, on which a man whipped out a revolver, and shot the durwan dead. No arrests have been made.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS IN CHITTAGONG

THIRTEEN BOYS EXPELLED.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, Dec. 10.

As a sequal to the recent students' strike the names of thirty-seven students have been struck off the roll and their scholarships and stipends stopped.

RANGOON STUDENTS BOYCOTT.

TWO CASES OF ASSAULT REPORTED.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

The students' attitude is still unchanged. Two cases of assault on Anglo-Indian students are reported. The European department of schools are working. Students are appealing to Colonel Wedgewood, who arrives on Saturday next to intervene.

BURDWAN CONSTITUENCY,

NO MAHOMEDAN VOTES!

(Associated Press.)

RANEEGUNGE, Dec. 10.

Mahomedan voters here did not record their votes in favour of any candidate standing from Burdwan Mahomedan constituency.

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE.

SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

With regard to the Buckingham Mill trouble, it is understood the mills were to have been re-opened to-day, but owing to yesterday's trouble and millhands' attitude this was not done. The Management put up a notice on the 7th instant, terminating the lockout as from to-day, and calling on men to return to work. The notice stipulated that about 150 workmen, whose ticket numbers were given, had been dismissed from service and that mill-hands of all branches, excepting the weaving section would be given their wages for the whole of lockout period. Dismissed men, the Management alleged, consisted of rowdy elements among the mill-hands. This notice, it is said, excited many of the mill-hands, who were responsible for the attack on the motor lorry, which was taking temporary coolies back from the mills to the harbour.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

A correspondent writing to the "Hindu", says that the incidents of yesterday morning would not have happened but for the annoyance caused by the coolies to the people on the road. While the latter were passing on the road in the lorry, these coolies showed the money they had earned and some even went on using abusive and obscene language and gestures. These actions aroused the indignation of younger generation of the labouring classes, and these lads began to throw stones.

NEWS FROM TIBET.

(Associated Press.)

KALIMPONG, Dec. 10.

Tibetan traders reports that news is current in Lhasa that 5,000 Chinese troops from the province of Scheun, are massing at Lithang on the border of Tibet. It is feared they mean to penetrate Tibet. Lhasa authorities have taken necessary precautions.

It is also reported that parties of Turks made their appearance on Northern boundaries of Tibet to enlist sympathy of the Mongolians.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF RAILWAY'S

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

As the financial prosperity of railways as evidenced by the statistics of approximate gross earnings published weekly is liable to be interpreted as indicating an unduly favourable state of affairs, the following facts may be of interest. The favourable results in regard to gross earnings have been accompanied by a very heavy increase in expenditure due to the general rise in wages in the cost of material and in the price of fuel. As a result of these causes it is now estimated that the ordinary working expenses of the railways in India have risen by about 32 per cent. since 1914 as compared with a rise of about 54 per cent. in the gross earnings for the same period. In addition to this it has to be remembered that heavy renewals long over due on account of the war have to be made good and these will absorb a large portion of the surplus earnings for some years to come.

DELHI ARRESTS AND AFTER

IMAM'S LEAD AT PRAYERS REFUSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

At Friday's prayers in the Juman Masjid to-day a large crowd of people refused to say prayers after the Imam, as he was suspected of being a witness in the case now pending against M. Arif Hasvi, M. Abdullah Mohamad and Aziz Hassan for disturbing the funeral, and offering indignity to human corpse. He was violently hustled, while trying to escape to one of the Hujras (small cabins of the mosque). He, however, succeeded in his attempt and bolted the Hujra from inside, till Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Asaf Ali calmed the congregation, and dispersed them. To-day's prayers were offered by another person. Khan Sahib Azizuddin, a local cloth merchant, also followed the Imam, and, sheltered himself in the small room.

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE SOUGHT.

The Khilafat Committee, Delhi, in the course of a telegram to Mr. Gandhi, says that four Khilafat workers are charged with offering indignity to a human corpse. Complainant has notified the authorities his unwillingness to prosecute, but the authorities appear to be obdurate as the case is cognizable. Since the complaint is by private individual, they are anxious to know whether they can advise the accuse to defend their honour against the unscrupulous allegation, also inquiring if they should disobey Government orders to disband volunteer corps.

Mr. Arif Hasvi, who was arrested yesterday under section 297 I.P.C., appeared before Lala Rup Narain, 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, to-day. In reply to enquiry by the Court, the accused said he did not want to be bailed.

Further hearing was adjourned.

COAL TXPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Dec. 9

Referring to the statement made by Mr W. Graham, Chairman of Bengal Coal Company at yesterday's meeting of shareholders that Government of India for some occult reason stopped coal export, the Director of Information has issued a note contradicting Mr. Graham's statement.

At a special meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce held on 8th June last and attended by gentlemen representing the Bengal National Chamber, Indian Mining Federation, and Indian Mining Association it was considered that the ordinance prohibiting coal export except under license would protect interest of shippers and on 10th June Bengal Chamber resolved that the ordinance prohibiting coal export should be promulgated at the earliest possible moment. Again on 30th June Mr. C. A. Innes, Secretary, Commerce Department, told the Bengal Chamber that the question of prohibition of coal export should not be regarded as *res judicata*.

FRONTIER NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Dec. 9.

A gang of Khusrogi Zakka Khels, under Dawar Khan, held up three postal employees in a motor, near Jahangira.

On the Khulaon Khyber Road Asfandyar, cleaner, and Massa Ram, packer, were shot dead, and Nur Husain, driver was kidnapped to Chena. Dawar Khan was the only Zakka Khel elder, who intentionally absented himself from the recent Jirgah in Peshawar. There was another attempt to wreck the efforts for submission. Other elders wili, it is hoped, shortly effect the safe return of Nur Husain.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Legislative Department:- Mr. G. H. Spence is appointed temporary additional Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department. The first sessions of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly will commence in Delhi on 3rd Feoruary.

(The Home Department:—Justice Sir Shamsul Hada resigns office of Judge Calcutta High Court from the 1st January.

The Education Department:—Revd. C. Macrow is appointed temporary Chaplain Delhi. Captain J. H. Home I.M.S. goes to Assam.

The Revenue Department: Mr. R. M. Williamson, Conservator of Forests, retires from service

The Political Department: Lieut.-Col. C. E. Luard is placed on special duty in Central India. Mr. H. C. Greefield, C.S., reverts to Central Provinces. Captain J. B. Walker is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent, Rajputana. Major S. Williams is posted as Political Agent, Tochi. Major R. E. H Griffith is granted one year's leave. Captain K. K. O'Connor is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Hazara. Major C. H. Gabriel is posted as District Judge Kohat.

The Finance Department: Mr. T. E. Mutter, Deputy Comptroller of Accounts resigns his appointment. Mr. A. A. L Parsons is gazetted as Additional Financial Adviser, Military Finance. Major R. E. Stace officiate as Mint Master, Bombay vice Major Wilis granted leave. Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz is posted as Assistant Comptroller of Currency, Calcutta. Mr. A. C. McWatters officiates ac Controller of Currency, vice Mr. Alder.

The Commerce Department:—Mr. R. C. Kemp is appointed Chief Inspector, Air Board.

Section 7 of the Enemy Trading Act is extended to moveable and immoveable property of Calentta German Club.

It is reported that Corporal Fraher Bain of the Royal Air Force, Bangalore, is wanted by the station police for alleged misappropriation of about Rs. 8,000. It is stated that he has disappeared nearly a week ago.

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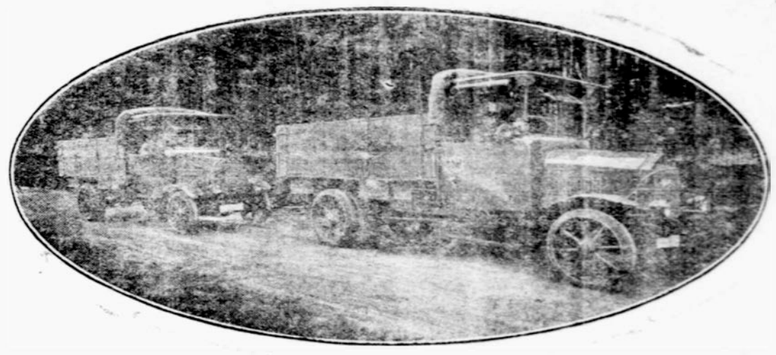

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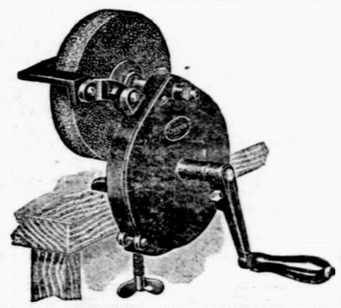
A small size Grinder for household use. It will fit easily into a drawer or cupboard when not in use. It is light in weight and easy to clamp on the kitchen table or sink. Size of grinding wheel 4 in. by 1 in. thick.

Rs. 15-0 each.



This grinder will fit handily into a tool chest, but it is big enough to do the largest tool grinding required by the carpenter or mechanic who goes out on the job. Size of grinding wheel, 5 in. by 1 in. thick.

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Just the right size Grinder to have a permanent place at end of bench in small repair shops or private garages. Convenient for sharpening monument workers' lettering tools. Size of grinding wheel, 6 in. by 1 in thick.

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"American" self-oiling Grinder A powerful fast-cutting grinder for use in factories, machine shops, lumber camps and on ranches and plantations. It is large in size and its smoothness in running makes the heaviest grinding easy to handle. Size of grinding wheel, 7" by 1¼ inch thick. Rs. 65-0 each.

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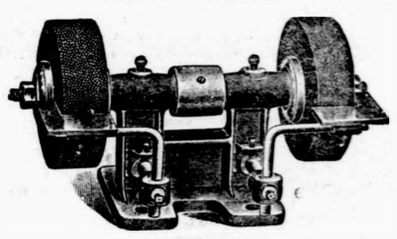

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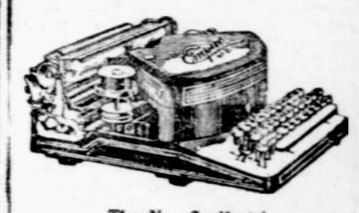

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Cross Indian Sea and Land suctom revenue, collected during April to November last, amounted to Rs. 21,20,00,000, as compared with Rs. 1,36,00,000 in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 15,20,000 and export duties Rs. 3,30,000 lakhs.

FLOTATION OF COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

During October last, 92 companies, with an aggregate capital of over 30 crores, as against the same number of companies, with a capital of 52 crores in the corresponding month of the preceding year, were registered. The largest flotations in October were those of the New Victoria Mills Company, United Provinces, with 500 Lakhs, and the Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Bombay, with 390 lakhs.

POLLING IN SIRSA.

SUCCESS OF NON-COOPERATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIRSA, Dec. 10.

Lalla Shankerlal and Master Madan (Ajmer) of the Delhi Home Rule League, came here on the morning of the 7th. A big mass meeting was held, and lectures were delivered on Non-Cooperation. People were called upon to express their opinion. Lala Atmaram was invited to attend the meeting to state his arguments for cooperation, but he did not come. The local pleaders were in the meeting and were asked to express their opinion, for it was heard that they were going to vote, but noneresponded. It is rumoured that they held a private meeting to decide whether they should not vote, and although they decided not to vote and went to say to Lalla Atmaram that they were not going to vote, they were prevailed upon at last, and all but Lalla's Pyarelal and Rameshwardas voted.

The 8th was the polling day. A meeting was again arranged near a polling station, and volunteers carried on a very peaceful propaganda, though the police was called in half uniform. The result of the polling is not officially announced, but it is said that less than 50 per cent. voted. Considering the trimendous personal influence of the candidate, this success of Non-Cooperation is great. With the single exception of a butcher. No Muhammadan voted.

DELHI KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS

CORPS DISBANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI Dec. 10.

In consequence of the Chief Commissioner's order Mr. Asaf Ali, President of the local Khilafat Volunteers Corps, by an Extraordinary Notification, has distanded the corps with effect from the 9th December He characterises the Chief Commissioner's notification as a notification by a foreign Government, and says: "It is common knowledge that during the present year all volunteer corps had been singled out, who have been working at great personal sacrifice and from the purest motives of patriotic services, and given remarkable good account of themselves. The corps had, in association with all other Muslim, Hindu and Sikh Volunteer corps, left nothing undone to maintain the highest traditions of patriotic service rendered to maintain peace and order, not only on all important occasions in Delhi, such as numerous mass religious and political proceedings, but also on such occasions as political conference at Bhiwani, mass meetings at Riwari, Ghaziabad and elsewhere. In spite of all this the representative of the Government in Delhi has been good enough to pay us the compliment of characterising our activity as acts of violence and intimidation. Some functionaries of this Government have, on more than one occasion, borne testimony to the exemplary conduct of the persons, now described as city roughs. While assuring the Corps of my heartiest appreciations of their noble spirit of self-sacrifice and patriotic services rendered on several important occasions, I regret to inform them that I have in accordances with the decision of the leaders of other volunteer corps, which are in the same boat, decided to disband the Khilafat Volunteer Corps. All officers and volunteers should cease to wear the distinctive badges of the corps, and return the kit to the office of the hitherto adjutant. They are one and all free to join any other volunteer corps which has not yet succumbed to the sword of Damocles. May God be with you, my brave young Muslim brethren, and may you live long enough to remuster under the banner of our country's freedom."

WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

The western disturbance passed away from Kashmir but the temperature continues to be low in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

Two steam launches, Success and Champak, collided at the mouth of the Megna. The Champak was so badly damaged that she sank at once, precipitating Mr. Spalding, Joint Agent, I. G. N. Railway Co. Ltd. and R. S. N. Co. Ltd. and Mr. Willimar. Agent, Bird and Co., but they were soon rescued.

A Tanjore message says that Sir R. Sivaswami Iyer is declared elected to Tanjore (cum Trichinopoly) non-Muhammadan Rural constituency in the Legislative Assembly.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

RECONSTRUCTION.

Professor J. S. Mackenzie was well known in India by his writings before the Madras University invited him to deliver lectures on a special subject. His books will hereafter be read with even more attention than before. The war has stimulated the ambition of all thinkers to reconstruct the world around them. The League of Nations was expected to revolutionise international politics. Professors of mental and moral philosophy can claim to speak with no authority on the federation of the world If this federation is to add to the general happiness of mankind, each constituent nation must reconstruct its government on democratic lines and establish conditions which make for permanent peace. The future must depend at least to some extent on the characteristics of each nation, and not merely on the institutions which it may hereafter introduce. Professor Mackenzie has therefore published a series of essays on "our national character and outlook" under the somewhat enigmatical title "Arrows of Desire." In one chapter Shakespeare's Henry V is taken as a typical Englishman and his character is discussed. In another Shakespeare himself is dissected. But few great men illustrate the general characteristics of their nation. Some special characteristics are developed in them. Indeed few nations are homogeneous either ethnologically or psychologically. India is said to be an ethnological museum. So is America, and speaking of the United Kingdom, Professor Mackenzie says: "We are ourselves a society of nations, that are not perfectly in accord with one another; and even within these separate nations, there are separate classes, conflicting creeds, and irreconcilable ideas." The characteristics of a nation can therefore be only roughly indicated In the chapter on the English character no fewer than twenty-seven alleged features of that character are categorically examined, such as individualism, love of liberty, pride, magnanimity, pugnacity, practicality, doggedness, empiricism, and many others In another chapter the character of the "Sister Nations" is discussed. At the present moment it is interesting to read that the Irish "have neither the pride of the English, the conceit of the Scotch, nor the vanity of the Welsh; but they are more self-assertive than any of them." Expanding this idea the learned Professor says that "the Irish are more averse to compromise than any other people in these islands. When they have got a pretty quarrel, they rather like to keep it up. It is chiefly this tendency that makes them so difficult in politics." So the "little Welshman" who is trying to govern them will not easily find the avenues to peace of which he is in search.

The charge against the English character which the Professor is at the greatest pains to repel is that of "hypocrisy" Unreliability is a more serious accusation, but it can be charged against any nation. Bismarck thought it impossible to make stable alliance with England. His nation is now notorious for treating promises as scraps of paper. A homage paid to conventions, while the head and the heart reject them, is spoken of as hypocrisy, and assuming this to be an English characteristic, Professor Mackenzie discusses in a separate chapter whether loyalty to conventional morality is a moral blemish. It is expected by many that the revolutionary wave which is to pass over the world will sweep away a large number of conventions. The learned Professor does not welcome such prospect. Carlyle said that "all great peoples are conservative, slow to believe in novelties, patient of much error in actual ities."

Yet the world will not stand still. Whatever the characteristics of a nation may be. it will not long tolerate evils for which it can see a remedy. The great injustice to which popular education is opening the world's eyes is "the distinction between those who have possessions and leisure and those who have little else than perpetual toil." Those who possess do not create, and those who create do not possess—this is one of the epigrams in a book which abounds in such pithy sayings. Professor Mackenzie does not discuss the possible remedies at length, but he shows his appreciation of some of the ideals which have been held up. He would so modify the conditions of city life that it may combine as many amenities as possible of country life. Perhaps the best way of reducing the cleavage between possession and creation is to set up State ownership of all industries. For agricultural purposes, however, the Professor would perhaps prefer the introduction of a system of peasant proprietors, such as prevails in France—and one may add, in the greater part of India. If State ownership appears to be revolutionary idea, a closer State control would seem feasible. Then again, there is the question of changing the constitution of Parliament. The Lower House, it is suggested, must consist of representatives of the chief activities of the country, and not of localities. The Upper House, as conceived by Professor Mackenzie, would be representative of the expert knowledge of the nation, and would be composed of authorities on sociology, politics, economics, law, history, medicine, philosophy, art, science and other important subjects. Education would certainly be one of them, for a successful democracy must be an educated democracy, and the distinguished Professor suggests several improvements in the present system of education.

A HISTORY OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT.*

The author of this book, our readers need hardly be reminded, was one of the members of the Rowlatt Committee, and rose still higher, to a position, *viz.*, from which the I.C.S., man during the last years of his stay and service in India shape the Whisper to the viceregal and gubernatorial Thrones at Delhi and Simla and the provincial capitals. Lord Meston, moreover, has commended the book in his Rede lecture, at the Cambridge University.† We turned to it, therefore, with not a little curiosity, but regret to say have been altogether disappointed. One reason of this the Author has himself confessed. "My book", he says, "may be held to contain an excessive number of quotations; but the quantity of these is due to my anxiety to throw as accurate a light as possible on causes, motives and events."

But it is not merely that the book is to a large extent only cuttings and summaries pieced together. When a writer himself aims at a mere compilation, we cannot make it a matter of complaint that what he gives us is only a compilation. Such comparatively humble productions have also their ministerial uses in the realm of thought and action. And readers would feel grateful in proportion to the grasp, the judgment, the impartiality and the accuracy of the author's execution of his chosen task.

This book, however, is not free from inaccuracies. The Maratha "chouth" is called an "impost," the Rig Veda is "the knowledge of the law", Dadabhai Naorojee, it is asserted, was unable to be present at the Congress of 1906; Mohandas Gandhi's remark that there appeared to be "clever men behind the lawless deeds and they showed concerted action"—which Gandhi himself limited very carefully to one small section only of the 1918 disturbances, is here quoted as if it had been made without any limitation whatever. More serious inaccuracies are the lop-sided views given of the life and thought and work of men like Sir Syed Ahmed and Gopal Krishna Gokhale, not to mention B. G. Tilak or B. C. Pal. Is it any wonder that the account in this book of the Partition, the agitation against it and its annulment, or of the split at the Suart Congress, or of the deportation of Lala Lajpatrai and his release, or of the inner history of the concession of special electorates and high representation to the Muhammadans in the 1909 reforms, should be altogether one-eyed? Is it at all surprising that although two pages are allotted to a summary of S. P. Sinha's speech as President of the 1915 Congress, there is no mention in it of the two demands from England on which the President himself laid the utmost stress—(1) a solemn pronouncement, the execution of which could not be postponed or whittled down indefinitely, and (2) H. M.'s Commissions to Indians in the army of their own country?

The Author's account of the 1916 Congress and Moslem League is full and fair. This, however, is the only oasis in a book of which the earlier and the later chapters are an unbroken arid desert of the sacrosanct official view on Indian questions. The account of the year 1917 suffers from suppressions as also from the altogether absurd prominence given therein to the Arrah riots and their supposed antecedents. And the only novel feature in the accounts of 1918 and 1919, is the Author's criticism of the Moderate party and its leaders, designed doubtless to discredit them in the eyes of his English readers. We shall not at all be surprised if these passages are quoted and appreciatively expanded in the Anglo-Indian Press of this country and even in higher places.

However, books like this too have their use. To the impartial investigator they afford conclusive proof of the truth of what we Indian Nationalists, Moderate as well as Extremist, have been saying as to the defects, limitations and prejudices of the class now ruling over us in India, and claiming to possess an exclusive—an almost supra-human knowledge as to her real needs.

JANTU.

*By Sir Verney Lovett, K.C.I.E. (John Murray, 1920).
†India at the Cross-ways, p. 22.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

"METHODS AND MATERIALS OF LITERARY CRITICISM", by Charles Mills Gayley, LL.D., and Benjamin Putnam Kurtz, Ph.D.

What is literary criticism and what kinds of enquiry fall within its scope? Where can the student find the results of critical methods applied to the literary productions of the various nations? To these questions we find answers in the volume compiled by Gayley and Kurtz. A critic of lyric poetry ought to consider the nature of the sentiments expressed, its technique, its special forms, its functions, its relation to other kinds of poetry, its history, the conditions of society favourable to its growth, and other similar questions. Such enquiries have been undertaken not only with regard to European lyrics, but the poetry of the Turks and Afghans, Armenians and Syrians, Arabians and Persians, Sumerians and Babylonians, Egyptians and Hebrews, Hindus, Chinese and Japanese; and Gayley and Kurtz refer us to sources of information relating to the literary treasures and critical methods of all these nations. If therefore the compilation is in the nature of a catalogue, it is a catalogue not merely of names, but of contents classified. A comparative view of the critical methods of different nations would be as interesting as a comparison of their literary achievements.

The scope of critical enquiry has differed in different countries and ages. The American authors would ask to what extent the personality of a poet may be sought in his work, whether, for example, the morals of the lyrist fall within the realm of criticism. In India the Rishis to whom the earliest lyrics are attributed have passed into the region of myth. Biographical details are sometimes invented to account for the contents of lyrics. It is not uncommon for Indian poets to say something about themselves, their Gurus, and their patrons in their works; but as a rule the personal details known about them are too meagre to justify the critic in tracing the influence of character and environment on the offspring of their brains. Therefore the Pandit seldom interests himself in the kinds of enquiry which are so attractive to Western critics. Indeed he would expect poets to conform strictly to rules and models which their predecessors have set. As Gayley and Kurtz remark, the student finds in Sanskrit critical literature "hundreds of elaborate rules about various forms of alliteration and figures of speech; directions that the subjects for an epic must be derived from the old epics, that the fable should be extensive and embellished with descriptions of cities, seas, mountains, seasons, sunrise, weddings, battles, and so forth." Not much of this critical literature has been translated into European languages. The compilers refer to Bohtlingk's edition and translation of Dandin's Kavyadarsha. Their present volume deals with lyric and epic poetry. When the authors come to write about dramatic literature, they will have to say more about the "extreme development of rule, recipe and commentary" in which Indian critics have delighted.

"THE TIMES OF INDIA" CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

We have nothing but praise for the beautiful print illustrations and general get up of this handsome annual. A series of colour-prints, illustrating verses from the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," by Mr. M. V. Darandhar of the Bombay School of Art, are most charming and are imbued with the true Persian spirit in keeping with the text. The decorative border to the pictures deserves special notice enhancing as it does the Oriental feeling. The finish of all the pictures is very good indeed, which makes it difficult to choose a favourite. The "Watcher on the Frontier Hills" is a highly effective picture and "One may smile and smile and be a villain" is splendidly reproduced.

The articles and stories are worthy of the illustrations. Of special interest to Indian readers are "Changes in Indian Society" by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and "The Backwaters of Travancore" by Cecil L. Burns and "Simla Revisited" by F. M. Scott O'Connor.

But looking more critically one may find that the wieght of the volume, which perhaps is unavoidable, but the mixing up of advertisements with the letterpress, which *is* avoidable.

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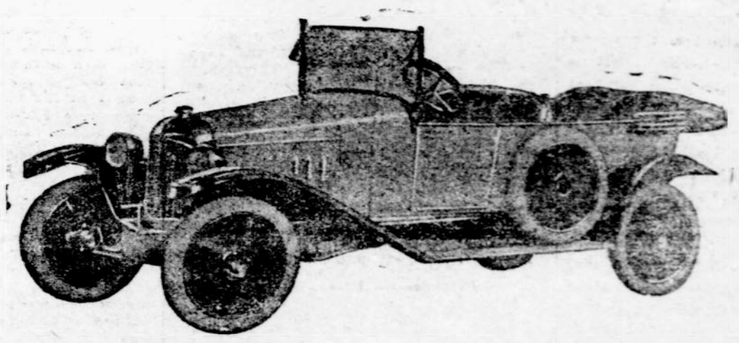

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